



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 147

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2001

No. 144

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Reverend Dr. Benjamin K. Watts, Shiloh Baptist Church, New London, Connecticut, offered the following prayer:

Our God who has been our heritage in ages past, our help in this present darkness, our hope in years to come, our healer from the storm and blast and our eternal home, we lay bare before Thee our lives, without disguise, without sentimentality, without pretension, but utterly as we are, we come to Thee. Cast out our fears and our anxieties and the uncertainties which envelop us as we think about the threats to our way of life.

Help us, O God, to manage the imperfections of our private lives that our public lives may give witness to courage and faith. Give us clear insight and focus that will allow the fragmentations and divisiveness of this world to be turned into wholeness. Help our highest thoughts and intents to become a positive reality and, at the very least, let them be a guidepost to the highest good.

Our Nation has been rocked by crumbling walls of disappointment and near despair. We thank Thee that though tempted to panic by disordered thinking, calmness, caring and compassion has been the solution for the men and women of this Nation. We are grateful for the secret revealed in this present crisis, that the souls that turned to Thee are able to control their emotions and perform acts of faith. Grant these civil liberties inner quietness of spirit that they may function in the midst of these days. Grant them disciplined courage that may meet the mounting pressures of the new world we face together.

As we as a Nation turn to Thee, allow our private thoughts and our private hopes and our private desires to be illuminated and enlarged that they may become one with Thy great will. We pray for the brave men and women who

are preserving this great democracy on distant battlefields. We are mindful that their efforts allow us to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Spare us from national turmoil. In these perilous days turn the clouds of mourning into the radiant light of joy. Frustrate those organized principalities and powers of wickedness, enable us to radiate righteousness until all lawlessness shall cease. Grant this Congress discernment to stand, deliverance from all graft, devotion to ultimate good, and diligence in grace. As they stand in the gap leaning and depending upon Thee, may their centering consciousness and courage be a beaconlight to all Americans that this Nation shall prevail. Bless our President, his Cabinet, Congress, and the Military to continue to protect and preserve the fruits of peace for our present generation and for generations to come. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. McNULTY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. McNULTY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

INTRODUCTION OF THE REVEREND BENJAMIN WATTS

(Mr. SIMMONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House to introduce the Reverend Benjamin K. Watts of the Shiloh Baptist Church in New London, Connecticut. Reverend Watts is known in the community as a preacher, a teacher, and a community leader. It is a reputation that is well deserved and is well documented.

He is vice-president-at-large of the Connecticut Missionary Baptist State Convention. He is on the board of directors of the Lawrence and Memorial Hospital. He heads up the Shiloh Development Corporation, the United Way, and he is a member of the Hartford Seminary. He is also a member of the New London Rotary Club and a member of the New London Chapter of the NAACP.

Reverend Watts is a leader in using faith-based initiatives to help his fellow man and his community. Working through the Shiloh Development Corporation, which was established in 1992, he provides community assistance and food, housing, education, and many other social services.

On behalf of my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, I thank the Reverend Watts for leading us in prayer today, I welcome him to this House of Representatives, and I appreciate very much his

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H7309

presence, his guidance and his blessing on this House as we begin our critical work today and into the future.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The Chair announces there will be 10 1-minutes on each side.

SECURITY IS WHAT IS IMPORTANT AT AIRPORTS

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, as cochairman of the Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus, I urge this House to immediately pursue the airline security measures that we see before us.

We can do a lot of promotion. We can spend a lot of money. We can urge people to travel. But if we do not make our airlines safe, they will not fly.

I just left a meeting with the theme team, with Secretary Norman Mineta, former chairman of the Democratic Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, he was then in the minority, who seems to share the same goals that I have, that we have security at the airports, not necessarily labeling them as Federal employees.

In Palm Beach County, our airport, currently we could use the sheriff's department. The Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department could be hired with Federal resources in order to secure those going on planes.

The other side of the aisle seems to insist that if they are not Federal, Civil Service employees, then we will not proceed with this bill. I think it is more important to have security in the cabin of the airplane and making certain it is accomplished with Federal guidelines than simply calling them Federal employees.

We have to do this and we must do it now in order to encourage our citizens to travel safely once again in the skies.

CONGRESS SHOULD FIRE CIA AND SUPPORT HOMELAND FOR PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Reports persist that there are still a growing number of Arab people opposing their own governments. Now, if this is true, the governments of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan could be toppled, thus destabilizing the entire world. Yet nothing, my colleagues, from the Central Intelligence Agency.

This is ridiculous. We spend \$40 billion a year and we get these reports from Fox and CNN. Beam me up. I think the Congress of the United States should fire the Central Intel-

ligence Agency and put on contract Fox and CNN.

I yield back the fact that Congress should also support a homeland for the Palestinian people before this fiasco escalates to World War III.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that Jacinto Acebal and his many fellow workers at the Miami General Mail Facility of the United States Postal Service are celebrating Hispanic Heritage Month.

This Friday, events will unfold celebrating Hispanic history and culture in our country as well as the contributions of Hispanics in all areas, public service, politics, entertainment, sports, business, science and military service.

As we face attacks that threaten the very core of our freedom and security, it is particularly fitting to mention the participation of Hispanics in the defense of our country. An unprecedented number of Americans of Hispanic heritage in active and reserve duty are serving in our military branches, helping to ensure that our way of life remains the standard to which many freedom-loving nations aspire.

As the first Hispanic American woman in Congress, I am proud to know that Jacinto and those at the Miami General Mail Facility are celebrating Hispanic Heritage Month, and I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating with them.

AIRLINE BAGGAGE SCREENER SHOULD BE FEDERAL OFFICERS

(Mr. DOGGETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, in addition to attempting to assure safeguards for the taxpayer, who has to foot the bill, one of my principal concerns in questioning the airline bailout was the need to at the same time address the security of passengers on our airlines. But even I could not imagine that we would still be here 7 weeks after the disaster of September 11 without this House doing anything to address airline security.

The other body acted with unanimity and in a bipartisan way and approved an approach to address and secure our airlines so that the people who are out there checking our baggage are not people who are paid less than the people that clean the bathroom at the airport or who bus the tables at the airport, as occurs right now. The people will be Federal law enforcement officers.

That is the kind of person we rely on to screen the baggage that comes into this building and into our own office buildings. We should demand no less

for the American traveling public. It is time to move forward on airline security.

TRIBUTE TO TOM TURK

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, since the terrorist attacks of September 11, thousands of Americans have volunteered to help New York and Washington recover from the devastating attacks and damage that was done on that date. Today, I am privileged and honored to come to the floor to recognize and commend Mr. Tom Turk of Elko, Nevada, who has spent the last 3 weeks at ground zero in New York City.

As a battalion chief for the Nevada Division of Forestry, Mr. Turk had never been east of the Mississippi until he left on September 18 to assist FEMA in the aftermath of those terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center. Recently, Mr. Turk mentioned what he will remember most about his experience in New York, and I think we can all relate to his words, which I would like to share, and I quote, "It has taught me not to take this life or the importance of family for granted. It has also taught me despite all this destruction and evil, that people, the public, the emergency workers, the residents of New York City and the people across this country are good to the core as a whole."

As America continues to brave this dark chapter of history, let us find strength in Mr. Turk's words; the good will and spirit of America will always survive.

HOUSE SHOULD FOLLOW SENATE'S LEAD ON AIRLINE SECURITY LEGISLATION

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I heard my dear friend from Florida rise, and I had not risen in some time but I wanted to have the record corrected.

I was a part of a group of many Members on both sides of the aisle some few weeks ago who believed the argument put forward by many in the airline industry that if we did not pass an immediate industry stabilization package, I think totaling some \$5 billion in cash and \$10 billion in loan guarantees, that the industry would sink.

Here we are, some several weeks after, 130,000 employees laid off, yet I still believe we did the right thing. Many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle have expressed trepidation and concern about that vote, but here we are several weeks later still having done nothing to ensure the safety of those flying.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) is a friend, and a dear friend.

But to hear him suggest that Democrats or some in this body are blocking passage of this legislation because we want Federal employees, nothing could be further from the truth. We want to ensure that every airport security installation in this Nation is able to cross-share information with every other airport security installation in this Nation, which will secure the safety of all our passengers.

Let us follow the lead of the Senate and pass a bill here in this House that will allow for the safety of all Americans all across this great Nation.

□ 1015

PRESIDENT BUSH'S VISION TO CURE WHAT AILS AMERICAN ECONOMY

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, it is said that without a vision, the people perish. President Bush's vision for curing what ails the American economy is very simple. It is a vision of tax relief and expanded trade. Yesterday Republicans and many Democrats in this House came together to give the President the beginning of the first half of that vision as we passed nearly \$100 billion in urgent tax relief in this year alone out of this Chamber and sending it to the Senate. But there is more work to be done, and that is the President's vision for expanded trade.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that this Chamber gave the President the authority to negotiate trade agreements. We must give the President trade promotion authority. Over 100 international trade agreements in the last decade, the United States of America is a party to two. Pro-growth tax policies, expanded markets for foreign exchange, this is the President's vision. This should be America's vision. It should be the House's vision.

95 PERCENT OF BAGS IN BELLY OF AIRPLANE NOT SCREENED FOR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

(Mr. INSLEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, this is the 43rd straight day that the Republican leadership of this House has blocked any votes doing any single thing to keep our airplanes from being hijacked or blown out of the sky. Imagine that. We are being sent home to our district for a 4-day weekend instead of voting here to do something about airline safety.

Mr. Speaker, I want my colleagues to think about this. When Members get on airplanes this afternoon or tomorrow morning, 95 percent of the bags in the belly of the airplane have not been screened in any way for an explosive

device. Yet we have been blocked from having a vote on this or any airline safety issues for 43 days from an ideological hesitancy to allow the House to work its will. The Democrats are not blocking anything. The Democrats are in the minority. We are asking the Republican leadership to bring this bill to the floor. Let us have a vote and let us do something for airline security. After 43 days, it is high time.

FREEDOM IS NOT FREE

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, last Friday America lost two of its best and brightest. Specialist John Edmunds and PFC Kristofer Stonesifer died as their helicopter crashed in Pakistan while supporting a nighttime mission. Both of them were assigned to the 75th Ranger Regiment out of Fort Benning, Georgia. Both men were committed to excellence.

Private Stonesifer's ROTC instructor said, "He wanted to be the best soldier in the U.S. Army, and the best soldiers in the Army are in the Ranger battalion."

On September 11, America was shaken. We learned once again that freedom is not free. Freedom of religion, speech, assembly, and press were won at the cost of American lives.

Mr. Speaker, this great Nation is learning once again, to preserve these freedoms some brave and dedicated men have to put their lives on the line.

On Friday, Private Stonesifer and Specialist Edmunds paid the ultimate cost for our freedom. Every American owes these two Americans a debt of gratitude.

AMERICAN ECONOMY LAGS BECAUSE CONGRESS DID NOT DO ITS JOB

(Mr. KUCINICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House passed a bill that is labeled an economic stimulus package; but the fact of the matter is with \$8 trillion taken out of the economy through declines in the stock market, and the decline in buying power anywhere from three to \$400 billion, the amount passed in no way will stimulate the economy.

Despite the fact that the Fed will soon meet for the tenth interest rate cut, we are going to continue to see the American economy lag because Congress yesterday did not do its job. Instead, what Congress did was to give permanent tax cuts to those least likely to spend it: large corporations and those who are at the highest income.

Congress gave a retroactive tax cut, immediate rebates to large corporations, and nothing was in that bill for

people who really need help, people who are expected to be unemployed, those employees who are at places like Kodak and others where thousands are being laid off.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to have to readdress and come back and look at this issue of economic stimulus to take care of those who are truly needy in this country and resist the urge to feed the greedy.

CONGRESS NEEDS TO PULL TOGETHER AND FORGO NEGATIVISM

(Mr. OSBORNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I along with others have been encouraged by the response to recent attacks on our country. We have seen a renewed patriotism, spiritual renewal in the country and a sense of unity. That unity has extended to the Congress. For the past 5 weeks, we have shown an exceptional spirit of cooperation here.

In that light, I was really disappointed in yesterday's debate. I saw a return to business as usual, negativism and blaming. My experience over a long period of time has been that having a common goal, having a larger purpose, having a sense of mission causes negativism and personal ambition and divisiveness to fall away.

Mr. Speaker, if there was ever a time that this Nation and this body needs to pull together, it is now. So if our speech and our actions and motives are filtered through the lens of national interest, we will pull together. We need to do this over time and not just in the heat of the moment.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we will keep the national interest first and foremost in our thoughts and mind and prayers as we move forward as a body.

ECONOMIC STIMULUS BILL IS CRUEL HOAX PLAYED UPON AMERICA

(Ms. CARSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on a daily basis we come in and put our right hand over our heart and say, "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

For the Democratic Party to be criticized for being opposed to this cruel hoax that passed the House of Representatives under the guise of an omnibus economic stimulus bill is a cruel hoax played upon America.

Mr. Speaker, there is not a day that we do not see scripts at the bottom of the screen on television about people losing their jobs. Yesterday, Hershey closed down, 1,100 people immediately lost their jobs.

We bailed out the airline industry, only to see all of these airline people getting laid off. This House has not done anything for the very least of these people. We are spiritual, I believe; but Members are going to have to help my belief.

OVERSIGHT NECESSARY OF CHARITABLE AND RELIEF EFFORTS

(Mr. HAYWORTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the gentlewoman from Indiana with her comments to this extent: honorable people can disagree. Where I take exception is when patriotism is impugned and motives are attributed when there is honest disagreement. That is the key difference.

Now, to a sense of unity and a sense of action, let me call the attention of the House to a matter of concern that is neither Republican nor Democrat but totally American. That is the fate of the survivors and the dependents of the horrible attacks on September 11.

Mr. Speaker, various charitable agencies have come together saying they will help fund relief for the victims of the disaster. And yet there has been a disconnect between that promise and reality.

As a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, I have called upon the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) to take oversight interest in the status of these charities to make sure that we helped people who have suffered and in that way restore our sense of unity and legitimate oversight. These people need our help.

AIRLINE SAFETY MUST BE ADDRESSED

(Ms. KILPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, nearly 2 weeks ago the Senate passed a bill on airline safety. It is now time for the House to take up that bill, and we would urge the leadership of the House to bring that bill forward immediately. We took care of the airlines. We have not taken care of the industry: the riders, the American people, the people who work in the airports, the airports, the concessionaires.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we take care of security, that we have all bags checked as they go onto our planes, and we make sure that the screeners who screen us are conviction-free and are able to do the jobs that it will take to secure the safety of the American flying public. Bring the bill forward now. We must protect Americans' right to ride airplanes, and we must protect the airports and the people who work in them.

CONGRESS SHOULD SUPPORT TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY

(Mrs. BIGGERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support granting the President Trade Promotion Authority, or TPA.

Formerly known as Fast Track Authority, TPA has worked well in the past, giving our Presidents the flexibility and authority they need to negotiate the best deals for America. From our first free trade agreement with Israel, to the FTA with Canada, the NAFTA with our two North American trading partners, and the Uruguay Round of GATT world trade talks which created the WTO, Trade Promotion Authority has proven effective.

Trade Promotion Authority for the President does not mean no authority for Congress and the American people. Our trade negotiators have proven their commitment to developing consensus positions so that, once the negotiations are concluded, the trade agreements will win the approval of Congress and the American people.

Without Trade Promotion Authority, there can be no more Free Trade Agreements. Without free trade, America loses.

AMERICA NEEDS AIRLINE SECURITY BILL

(Mr. MORAN of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, we need an airport security bill. This is not a partisan issue. I share completely the views of my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), who is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary that appropriates money.

Mr. Speaker, we know what happened a few years ago in Northern Virginia. A Pakistani by the name of Mir Aimal Kasi walked up to several people sitting in line to turn in to the CIA, and brutally murdered them. Reached in with an assault weapon and killed them. It took years, but we found him. His roommate was a baggage screener at Dulles Airport. 87 percent of these people hired by Argencbright, who does the baggage screening at National Airport and Dulles Airport, are not U.S. citizens.

How can we do a background check on someone who is not a U.S. citizen, and many are illegal aliens, and they are doing the passenger and baggage screening at our airports? It is not working. The airlines have looked for the bottom line, the cheapest people who will work for the least amount of money. We need to federalize and professionalize them.

AIRLINE STABILIZATION BOARD SHOULD NOT HAVE FINANCIAL STAKE IN AIRLINES

(Mr. FLAKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago we passed the airline bailout bill. I voted against that bill for several reasons, one of which is right now an airline stabilization board is deciding which airlines win and which lose. That is not a good position for the Federal Government to be in.

The Federal Government as a regulator of the airlines should not be in a position to pick winners and losers in the economy. What complicates this issue is that the legislation authorized this board to take a financial stake in those airlines through warrants, stock options, or other equity instruments. That is a bad idea, and I would encourage that board not to do so. By taking a financial position in those airlines, that board will then have an interest in making sure that those airlines that they choose to win will succeed, and that those airlines they choose not to fund and give loan guarantees to to fail.

Mr. Speaker, as a regulator, the Federal Government should not be in that position. I would encourage that board not to take a financial position in airlines.

CONGRESS NEEDS TO REFOCUS ON SECURITY OF NATION

(Mr. RODRIGUEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, Americans want Congress to strengthen homeland security and help workers after the terrorist attacks. They want us to look at our borders and make sure that they are secure and make sure we have sufficient vaccine and make sure that we are sure that we have the security that is needed.

But at the same time, Christmas came early yesterday. The leadership of the House decided to give a tax break to the corporations and the special interests of this country. At a time when we should be looking at what is occurring as far as the security of this country, they chose to send checks out.

Mr. Speaker, Ford Motors will receive a \$2.3 billion check. Chevron will get \$314 million. Exxon will get \$254 million. IBM will get \$1.4 billion. General Motors, they are going to get a check for \$832 million. Christmas came early.

The only ones that are benefiting from the atrocity of September 11 are the corporations. We need to refocus and concentrate on the security of this Nation. I ask the leadership of the House to reconsider their position.

□ 1030

NATION NEEDS AN AIRLINE
SECURITY BILL

(Mr. STRICKLAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, this Nation is on a wartime footing and this House should be on a wartime schedule. We left this city last Wednesday. We came back and went into session at 6 o'clock on Tuesday. Yesterday morning, we went into session at 10 o'clock a.m. and finished our work by 5 p.m. We are leaving today by 2 o'clock. We have yet to pass an airline security bill.

The American people who get on airplanes today and tomorrow and next week will do so knowing that at least 95 percent of the luggage that is placed in the belly of that airplane will not be screened for explosives. How can we tell the American people to go back to life as normal? How can we encourage people to get on our airplanes and fly as long as this House is negligent and refuses to bring an airline security bill to this floor for honest, open debate and a vote? All we are asking for is the right to have a vote on this airline security bill.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.J. Res. 70, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 70) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 70

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Public Law 107-44 is further amended by striking the date specified in section 107(c) and inserting in lieu thereof "November 16, 2001".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, October 24, 2001, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before the House this morning is H.J. Res. 70. Its purpose is to extend the current continuing resolution through November 16. We had hoped, Mr. Speaker, that this would not be necessary, but as all of our colleagues know, the House was really not able to function for nearly a week because of the anthrax contamination that was located in some of our areas. In addition to that, some of the House office buildings were closed and we were not able to actually recover the information, the papers and the materials that we needed to carry on some of our appropriations work.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, we actually offered to put on some of those moon suits that the decontaminators were wearing so that we could actually get into the building and recover the files and the information we needed, but, of course, that suggestion was rejected and so we have had a delay. That is the reason why we come to the floor with another continuing resolution, but absent any further delays over which we have no control, we expect to complete our appropriations business by the end of this continuing resolution.

The terms and conditions of the previous CRs remain in effect. All ongoing activities will be continued at current rates under the same terms and conditions as fiscal year 2001. Last week, Mr. Speaker, we passed two conference reports, Interior and Military Construction. Yesterday, the committee reported out the Defense appropriations bill. We expect to file that bill sometime early next week.

In addition to the CR today, we hope to be appointing conferees on the Foreign Operations bill. We will meet in conference on the Treasury-Postal bill this afternoon and have that conference report on the floor next week. Next week, we also hope to go to conference on the Legislative Branch, the VA-HUD, and the Energy and Water appropriations bills. We also expect to appoint conferees on Agriculture which the Senate hopes to complete today, and also Transportation which they passed in August but we have not yet received a request to go to conference.

Next week, we also plan to put together a package to allocate the funding provided in the emergency supplemental bill to address military, domestic security, humanitarian assistance and recovery requirements related to the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Mr. Speaker, I would explain that in the \$40 billion supplemental that we enacted immediately after the attacks on September 11, \$10 billion of that had no strings attached, the President was able to use it quickly in any legal way that he chose. The second \$10 billion, the President is able to use, after he notifies the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate 15 days prior to releasing the funds. The

last \$20 billion, according to the law, had to go through the regular appropriations process.

Actually, we just received information on the \$20 billion from the White House on Wednesday afternoon last week as this building was being evacuated, and so we have not really had an opportunity to review what they have proposed relative to the \$20 billion. But we will do that very quickly now and hopefully will include it as part of the Defense appropriations bill when it comes to the floor.

We have a lot of work to do, and I appreciate the bipartisan cooperation and spirit that we have had here in the House all of this year and especially since the September 11 terrorist attacks. This Congress has come together. As one Member, it makes me extremely proud of my colleagues in the way that they have responded and joined with the President to assure the perpetrators of that tragedy, that terrible attack, are going to be punished and that we are going to do everything to disrupt their ability to ever do something like that to the United States again.

Mr. Speaker, I apologize for the hoarseness that overcame me there for a few seconds.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 minutes.

I would simply observe for the gentleman from Florida that many of my constituents would say that the Republic has never yet been harmed when a Member of Congress has been hoarse, but let me simply make some points about the issue at hand.

Mr. Speaker, this body is an odd mixture of being both a legislative institution and a political institution. Sometimes I believe the fact that the cameras have come into this place have created all kinds of incentives for this place to be much more a political institution than it is a legislative institution, and I regret that.

I also think that we have another problem in the House. Woodrow Wilson wrote in his famous book a long time ago that Congress did its work in committee, and in my view Congress does its best work in committee. And I think there is always a tension in a legislative and political body between efforts of the two parties to get their messages out and to get their will forced through the House, and, on the other hand, the efforts of the committees of the House to do the work of the House on behalf of every Member and on behalf of the country. We have a committee system because none of us can be an expert on everything, and we are, through the committee system, given the opportunity to specialize and develop knowledge in discrete areas of government.

I think this is one of those times when the committee system needs to be allowed to work on behalf of the House rather than being frustrated by

other pressures, and that is what drives me to make the comments I want to make today.

This continuing resolution certainly deserves to be supported by every Member. It will allow the committee to begin to produce conferences, conference reports, between the two Houses now that the mini-filibuster is over on the other side of the Capitol, but I think there is a fundamental problem that we face as we go into dealing with each of those conference reports. As Members understand, after the events of September 11, we appropriated a \$40 billion package to the President: \$10 billion was to be used pretty much as he saw fit on an emergency situation; the next \$10 billion is supposed to be spent after serious and involved consultation with the Congress, the President essentially has 15 days during which he is supposed to work out any potential differences with the Congress before he proceeds to spend that money; and then, lastly, we indicated that we would at a later date provide the other \$20 billion that we had agreed to provide at that time. But during that debate, it was made clear many times over by people on both sides of the aisle that that \$40 billion was just a down payment, not a ceiling, it was just a down payment. It was a limitation on how much could be spent immediately until the Congress and the executive branch got its act together and could make a more informed set of judgments about what else we needed to protect the country. And now I think we have to face the question of whether or not we are going to be asked to proceed with these bills under that \$40 billion cap or if we are going to recognize that the world has changed a whole lot since that \$40 billion package was passed.

We will be bringing to the floor next week a defense bill which is essentially a peacetime defense bill. We are no longer at peace. In my view there are significant portions of the Pentagon budget that will need to be augmented above the levels provided in that appropriation bill. But there are a great many other items which I believe are going to cost far more than that \$40 billion that we have so far provided authority for, and I think that money needs to be directed specifically and directly at homeland security issues. And without an understanding that we need to go above that \$40 billion, we will not be able to provide the public or the Nation with the degree of safety that it has a right to expect.

We have heard a lot of comments about airline security this morning. Obviously that has to be the first order of business. I think it is amazing that we have not passed an airline security bill more than a month after the tragic events of September 11. But even if we were to do that today, that is just the tip of the iceberg. There are a great many other security-related items which we need to focus on.

We have had a lot of reference made to the fact that the House went out of

business last week after the anthrax problem was discovered. That afforded me an opportunity to get a series of briefings that I otherwise would not have had time to get at this point in the year, and so I spent the next 4 days when this House was out of session being briefed by the NSA, the CIA, HHS, CDC, FBI, a whole range of agencies that have responsibilities directly related to homeland security.

□ 1045

It is clear to me on the basis of those discussions that we need to move significantly beyond the amounts that the administration has provided in its budget submission of last week if we are to really do the job of securing the home front as well.

We just passed a tax bill yesterday, not with my vote; but we gave large amounts of money to the largest corporations in this country: over \$2 billion to Ford; \$1.6 billion, or \$1.4 billion, I believe, to AT&T; \$600 million to GE, not exactly the most needy clients in the country.

If we can do that, well, I do not think we should have done that. I think we should have instead protected the integrity of the budget process and protected the integrity of the fiscal bottom line by not providing them those outlandish reductions, and instead we should have used that money for security-related items. I do not want to get into a debate about what happened yesterday, but I want to give you some examples of the things I think we need to do that will require us to go far beyond the \$40 billion that we are talking about.

First of all, you cannot talk about the National Security Agency and what it does in public; but I am telling you, seeing what they are doing and seeing the work that they are trying to do to help us track terrorism, there is no doubt in my mind that they are going to need more people above and beyond those being provided right now.

The same with the FBI. If you take a look what they are trying to do, the FBI asked for almost \$1.5 billion in additional funding. They have been provided in the budget request submitted by the administration so far a little more than one-third of that amount.

The Customs Service, we have had everybody talk about the vulnerabilities of this country on the Canadian border. The Customs Service, I am told, requested \$800 million to do something about that. The budget submission provides only \$114 million to meet that problem. I think that action is at great variance with our needs.

We also have a number of other efforts at the CIA which I think need augmenting.

In the area of public health, we have been told by my good friend the Secretary, who was formerly the Governor of Wisconsin, Tommy Thompson, we have been told that they are going to buy 300 million units of smallpox vaccine. I think that is terrific. But it will

not do us much good if we have not strengthened the ability of public health officials down to the local level in every community in this land to actually deliver those vaccines, and, more importantly, to do the detection work and the detective work to make certain that we are not 2 weeks into an epidemic before we realize that we have got an epidemic.

In transportation, I would challenge anyone to show me that we are buying all the bomb detection equipment that can be produced to provide greater security for this country. Rail passengers, how often have you had your bags checked when you get onto a train in this country? Amtrak has requested \$500 million for increased security. That request was cut by \$495 million, or 99 percent.

The Coast Guard, we have a huge number of ports of entry in this country. The Coast Guard is taxed to the limit. They need more resources to protect this country and the security of this country, as far as I am concerned; yet they are not getting, in my view, nearly the resources they need.

Food safety, we inspect less than 2 percent of the food that comes into this country. We desperately need to upgrade FDA, USDA and other agencies' ability to protect the Nation's food supply, both domestically and imported; and they are not getting sufficient resources to do that.

There are many other areas of security-related concern that I could go into. I take this time simply to make the point that we cannot afford "business as usual" in dealing with these appropriation bills. In my view, we are going to have to live up to the words that we uttered on this House floor just a few weeks ago when we approved that initial \$40 billion package. We are going to need to provide additional funds above \$40 billion, in my view, to meet all of these threats.

I want to make clear, I think that it is very likely that many of the requests from agencies that were turned down by OMB were turned down for very justifiable reasons, because we know that agencies will use almost any excuse to put their hand out to get more money. So I do not object to OMB scrubbing those numbers hard, but I do object to us having to live within an artificial dollar ceiling when the home base security of the United States is at stake.

If we are at war, then we indeed ought to heed the words of the Vice President, who correctly said that this may be the first war in this country's history where we suffer more casualties at home than we do abroad. If that is the case, then we need to prepare for it; and we need to make the investments that are necessary.

So I would urge every single Member of this House over the next 3 or 4 days to think through what they have heard from their own constituents and what they have seen as they travel around the United States when it comes to

other areas of security that we need to deal with.

Now, we know each party has our own preferences in terms of economic policy in this country, in terms of tax policy, in terms of spending policy. That is fine. Those differences are healthy, at least most of the time. But today I am not talking about that. There is nothing philosophical, there is nothing ideological, about the idea of spending whatever is necessary and whatever can be usefully spent in order to upgrade the security of our transportation system, of our food supply, of our schools, and every other point of vulnerability in this country.

We are in a new era. We need to think like it, and that means we need to get rid of these artificial ceilings and think more clearly about what is the best use of our time and what are crucial uses of public money.

I have no problem whatsoever stacking up the list of items that I just mentioned and comparing them to some of the tax items that this Congress passed yesterday. If you ask any citizen on the street, including many citizens who benefited the most by those tax cuts yesterday, I would bet you by at least a seven or eight to one ratio, they would say, look, put security first.

That is all I am asking. We have got, in my judgment, about a week for the House to make some concrete judgments, or else all of these decisions are going to be made by the Senate. They may make some good decisions, but I think it would be kind of nice if we participated. I think as the body charged with the responsibility to initiate appropriations, I think that we ought to be dealing from the House document, rather than dealing from the Senate document that they put together at a later date.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and I have discussed the issues that he has just spoken about numerous times at great length, and I certainly agree with what he said.

I think it is important to note that many of the appropriations bills that the House passed, actually passed prior to the terrorist attack on September 11, and were all peacetime budgets. The defense bill that we marked up yesterday was actually a peacetime budget. It dealt with the issues and the dollars that were available prior to the September 11 terrorist attack.

So the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) is exactly correct. We have to move. Except for the \$40 billion supplemental, we have to move into a wartime status here in the Congress, as we have done emotionally, as we have done by statements of support for the President, as we have done by changing some laws to give our law enforcement and our military more ability to move quickly to do what has to be done.

The post-September 11 budget has to be considered real. As for the \$40 billion, I do not think anybody believes that it is going to be enough to do what we have to do. What we have to do, the list is long, includes eliminating and bringing to justice bin Laden, his lieutenants, and the al Qaeda, and to remove them from any position of being able to influence terrorist attacks anywhere in the world.

Mr. Speaker, America is not the only target. Other nations in the world are also targets. In the World Trade Center, for example, on that fateful day of September 11, there were nationals from 68 different countries who lost their lives in that attack on the World Trade Center. At our own Pentagon here, just outside of Washington, D.C., not only were members of our military killed in that attack, but also civilians, who were representing industry and meeting with Pentagon officials, military officials.

So the target is very large, and it is important that we eliminate and disrupt the ability of any terrorist to carry out any additional attack, whether it be airplane bombs or truck bombs or anthrax or bacteria or disease germs, or whatever it might be. It is important that people do not have to live in fear, and they should not. It is important that places in our country are not under attack.

I am satisfied that we are doing everything humanly possible to make sure that does not happen again, but there is a lot that needs to be done. We are prepared, and we have advised the President and our leadership knows that we, the Committee on Appropriations, are prepared to move quickly without any hesitation on addressing whatever the needs are. We are going to provide whatever it takes to keep America and our people secure and free from the terrorists who would try to damage our people and our country.

Mr. Speaker, as we proceed through this appropriations process in the next few days and the next few weeks, we will be addressing the issues that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) just discussed. We will be addressing the issues of what the needs really are. We will meet those needs, to the best of our ability; and as the needs arise, if there is something else that needs to be done, we are going to do it. We are going to do whatever it takes to stop the bin Ladens of the world, the Al Quaedas of the world, and those people who would bring terrible tragedy upon this Nation of ours. We are not going to stand for it, and I am committing this Committee to this, Mr. Speaker. We will provide whatever is necessary to make this guarantee and to support our President and our military in this effort.

The Members of our Army, our Navy, our Marine Corps, our Air Force and our Coast Guard, our intelligence agencies, our law enforcement, the FBI, are all doing tremendous work. In briefing after briefing, about none of which we

have revealed anything that is classified, by the way, Mr. Speaker, but after receiving many, many briefings, I am really impressed with how well they have come together, how well they are doing their job, how well they are beginning to disrupt the ability of any terrorist organization attempting to bring additional tragedies upon this great Nation of ours.

So, Mr. Speaker, we remain united in this House, in this Congress, in this government, with the President leading us in this effort. We stand in strong support of all of our military and civilians who are on the frontline in this battle. We are going to do what has to be done; and the terrorists of the world might as well understand that, because we are coming to get them. If we have to get the rats out of the rat hole, we are going to get into the rat hole with them, but we are going to get them out.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM), the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Florida and commend him for the way he and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) have had this discussion this morning, and say in that spirit that there are some things that are a little bit disturbing and puzzling to some of us on this side of the aisle as we not only strive to, but hopefully perform, in 110 percent of support of our President and the bipartisan dedication of the United States in winning the war on terrorism internationally, as well as domestically.

□ 1100

Many of us were puzzled at the bringing of yesterday's tax bill to the floor and the discussion and the debate that ensued around it because, to some of us, it did not fit the spirit of the times and we respectfully disagreed. Why some folks' blood pressure went up as high as it did, I do not know.

But here is my concern, and I say this for the benefit of both sides of the aisle. The day before yesterday, Mitch Daniels, Director of OMB, stressed, "There are very, very few things more important to President Bush than the State of American agriculture. But at the moment, there are at least two things more important. One is concerning international terrorism; the other is protecting Americans here at home. The President deserves the chance to work on those and then he will turn his attention to the other more important issues such as farm policy and a new farm bill."

Now, this request was being made to the Senate, in saying please do not bring the farm bill up now, deal with it

next year. As my colleagues know, we passed the farm bill in the House bipartisanship, equal support, 290 to 130 votes, indicating that the will of the House, the wisdom of the House, in the same spirit as the budget that the gentleman from Florida talked about, where the budget numbers came from, it was the budget that passed the House. Well, it seems to me that yesterday, at least in the House and the House leadership, tax policy became more important than winning the war, or certainly more important than passing a farm bill.

Now, I hope I am wrong on that, because I do believe that it is still critically important to us and our food policy that we deal with this issue this year. But it is a little bit puzzling when we have messages that seem to contradict each other being sent at the same time most of us, if not all of us, and I would say all of us, bipartisanship are sincerely interested in doing everything we can to back our President in his excellent conduct of this terrible situation we find ourselves in. But somehow, we have to find a way to communicate on domestic policy and seemingly, right now, we have a mixed message going on concerning agriculture that bothers some of us greatly. I hope in our discussions we will be able to plug that back in and get back on track.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON), a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I just want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I think this is an important step today to keep this thing going. We are operating under somewhat duress and unusual circumstances, but I am glad to see that the Committee on Appropriations, on a bipartisan basis, is keeping the ball rolling. I hope that the other body, sometimes known as the United States Senate, which we are not allowed to refer to by name, would also move as quickly as we have been moving. We have passed the DOD bill, which is pending only because of a paperwork snafu in the Rayburn Building, we cannot actually get to the physical bill, but we will have passed 13 out of 13 appropriations bills, and I hope that the folks in the other body will move quickly so that we can get this thing resolved and we can get to the war on terrorism and focus all of our energies on that and stimulating the economy.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.J. Res. 70, a continuing resolution which extends temporary funding for all Federal Government agencies until November 16, 2001. This resolution provides further continuing appropriation for FY 2002 by extending a previous continuing resolution.

Mr. Speaker, since September 11, 2001, the legislative work of both bodies of the Congress has been significantly hampered for a number of reasons which required our im-

mediate attention. As a result, we have not been able to complete all of the appropriations bills for fiscal year 2002. Nevertheless, we must make sure that essential services of the Federal Government continue uninterrupted without any diminution in Federal services to the American public.

In this time of national unity and pride, we must keep our museums and monuments open to the public to show the world that America will continue to enjoy its rich heritage and civil liberties. Also, we must provide continued funding for Federal law enforcement, transportation and health care agencies so that our country may respond effectively to unforeseen emergencies.

I support this resolution, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). All time for debate has expired.

The joint resolution is considered read for amendment.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, October 24, 2001, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on House Joint Resolution 70 will be followed by a 5-minute vote, if ordered, on approving the Journal.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 0, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 405]

YEAS—419

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter

Berkley
Bertram
Berry
Biggert
Billirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)

Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton

Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden

Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klecza
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Largent
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Lynch
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender
McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Mink
Mollohan

Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skeltton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)

Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancred
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters

NOT VOTING—13

Ballenger
Barr
Callahan
Cubin
Cummings

Everett
Fattah
Gallegly
Gonzalez
Gordon

Hoeffel
Istook
Miller, Gary

□ 1129

Mr. BAIRD and Mr. KLECZKA changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 361, noes 52, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 406]

AYES—361

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggart

Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps

Cardin
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom

Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)

Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klecza
Knollenberg
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadeegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skeltan
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Tancred
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins (OK)
Watson (CA)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

Radanovich
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadeegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skeltan
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Tancred
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins (OK)
Watson (CA)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—52

Brady (PA)
Capuano

Carson (IN)
Costello

Crane
DeFazio
English
Etheridge
Filner
Ford
Gillmor
Gutknecht
Hastings (FL)
Hefley
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Kucinich
Larsen (WA)
Lee
Lewis (GA)

Lipinski
LoBiondo
McDermott
McNulty
Miller, George
Moran (KS)
Oberstar
Oliver
Peterson (MN)
Rahall
Ramstad
Sabo
Schaffer
Scott
Slaughter
Stenholm

NOT VOTING—19

Barr
Callahan
Cooksey
Cubin
Cummings
Everett
Fattah

Gallegly
Gonzalez
Gordon
Hastings (WA)
Hoeffel
Istook
Johnson, Sam

Jones (OH)
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Lynch
Miller, Gary

□ 1139

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERMISSION TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, OCTOBER 26, 2001, TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2590, TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight October 26, 2001, to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 2590) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

APPLYING SPECIAL ORDERS OF OCTOBER 24, 2001 RELATING TO “UNITED WE STAND REMEMBRANCE DAY” TO HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 71

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special orders of the House of October 24, 2001, relating to the United We Stand Remembrance Day be applied to House Joint Resolution 71.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 11 AS PATRIOT DAY

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of October 24, 2001, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 71) amending title 36, United States Code, to designate September 11 as Patriot Day, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of House Joint Resolution 71 is as follows:

H.J. RES. 71

Whereas on September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked four civilian aircraft, crashing two of them into the towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, and a third into the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C.;

Whereas the fourth hijacked aircraft crashed in southwestern Pennsylvania after passengers tried to take control of the aircraft in order to prevent the hijackers from crashing the aircraft into an important symbol of democracy and freedom;

Whereas these attacks were by far the deadliest terrorist attacks ever launched against the United States, killing thousands of innocent people; and

Whereas in the aftermath of the attacks the people of the United States stood united in providing support for those in need: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SEC. 1. DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 11 AS PATRIOT DAY.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Chapter 1 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 144. Patriot Day

“(a) DESIGNATION.—September 11 is Patriot Day.

“(b) PROCLAMATION.—The President is requested to issue each year a proclamation calling on—

“(1) State and local governments and the people of the United States to observe Patriot Day with appropriate programs and activities;

“(2) all departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States and interested organizations and individuals to display the flag of the United States at halfstaff on Patriot Day in honor of the individuals who lost their lives as a result of the terrorist attacks against the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001; and

“(3) the people of the United States to observe a moment of silence on Patriot Day in honor of the individuals who lost their lives as a result of the terrorist attacks against the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for chapter 1 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“144. Patriot Day.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, October 24, 2001, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.J. Res. 71, the joint resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 2001, the United States fell victim to the

worst terrorist attack in our history. The attack was prompted by a hatred for freedom and liberty and resulted in the deaths of thousands of innocent people. On that day, four civilian aircraft were hijacked.

Two crashed into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City. A third struck the Pentagon building here in Washington, D.C., and the fourth hijacked plane crashed in a rural part of southwestern Pennsylvania, after passengers on that plane heroically tried to take control of the aircraft.

Since these attacks, we have honored our heroes, mourned those that we have lost, and offered an unprecedented amount of support and comfort to those in need. We have also witnessed an outpouring of unity and American spirit that has been unmatched in our Nation's history.

In remembrance of the tragic events of September 11, as well as the remarkable events that followed, House Joint Resolution 71 would designate September 11 as United We Stand Remembrance Day.

Each year the President of the United States would issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs and activities.

I want to commend the author of this legislation, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), for bringing this important measure to the floor. I also want to thank the Committee on Rules for expediting the consideration of this bill in the House.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution. It is an important step towards ensuring that the events of September 11 are never forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of the time on our side be given to the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) and that he be permitted to yield time as he sees fit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, 44 days ago thousands of innocent, brave souls began to rest with the Almighty. Each individual is a chapter in the wonderful and cherished story known as America.

They were born in different towns. Some spoke different languages. They worshipped different faiths: Christian, Jew, Hindu and Muslim. At home, they were known by different names: sister, brother, aunt, uncle, grandma, grandpa, son, daughter, mom, and dad. At home, they did different things. They coached little league; they instructed in the Bible; they taught our kids how to play soccer.

□ 1145

During the day they had different jobs, dishwasher, broker, secretary, electrician, accountant, police officer,

EMS worker, court officer, soldier, sailor, marine, airman, firefighter, and so much more. That was up until September 11. They were the essence of America. But these differences that they had were minor compared to the things they had in common. They all cherished freedom and they all loved America.

After September 11, they each had one more thing in common. They united this Nation, the crucible of liberty, to keep us strong, just and free. It is thus our task to ensure that future generations know, acknowledge, and remain thankful to the honorable lives that perished tragically, but not in vain, on September 11, 2001.

For the past 44 days, our Nation has grieved over the loss of thousands of brave men and women. It has been a great time of sadness for our Nation and for me personally. Like countless families on Staten Island and Brooklyn, in New York and across America, our family suffered a loss in the terrible attack at the Trade Center, and more friends and neighbors than I care to count. My prayers go out to each of them and to every family that has suffered.

This is just a front page of a recent newspaper, our daily in our local hometown, the Staten Island Advance. Each one of these photos represents a tragic end to a wonderful life. Each has left families; sons and daughters without parents, mothers and fathers without sons and daughters. We will always remember them and always honor them.

In this time of grief and tragedy of the past 44 days, we have also seen the very best of America. I stood proudly on that Tuesday, September 11, on concrete, where hours before stood the grandest of New York's skyscrapers, as construction workers, along with firemen and police officers planted an American flag in the debris and rubble. I watched proudly on Tuesday as New York's bravest and finest, iron workers, steelworkers, carpenters, hoisted concrete slabs with their bare hands to find survivors, to find their brothers in the wreckage.

Today, my colleagues, the Congress convenes to proclaim its support for permanently establishing September 11 as a national day of remembrance. It is our intention, beginning September 11, 2002, and each year thereafter, that America and its citizens officially remember, honor, and pay tribute to the thousands of innocent lives lost by the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001; those who died at the Trade Center, those who died at the Pentagon, and those who died in Pennsylvania.

The American story is far from finished. Indeed, the best chapters are yet to come. We must believe that. Each chapter represents individuals who perished and lost their lives, with names like Egan, Hamis, Bergin, Pinto, Palazzo, Moran, and thousands more.

We also must believe, however, that there is a just God directing our people in a just cause of liberty. That cause,

like others before, which crushed fascism and communism, is now to forbid the tyranny of terrorism. Sixty years ago, freedom-loving people looked to the United States as the arsenal of democracy. Today, the world turns again towards America, and that arsenal is stronger than ever. We will not retreat nor submit to the heinous acts of evildoers. We will and must, instead, stand firm, stand tall, and stand united with this arsenal known as the American spirit, guided by freedom and justice with direction from the almighty and in support of our Commander-in-Chief. We will be vigilant, valiant and brave, and we will prevail.

It is simple to say that September 11, 2001 will be a day we will never forget, but today this body establishes forever that the freedom and the sacrifice of so many who perished on September 11, 2001 will be honored and always remembered.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise to congratulate my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), and the other sponsors of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, on the floor before I have mentioned the fact that I am intimately acquainted with the World Trade Center Towers. I was in New York when there was just a hole there and the debate was raging about what those buildings should look like and how high they should go, et cetera, et cetera. As a member of the New York State Legislature, I visited there many times, because the New York State executive offices were located in the World Trade Center Towers.

I have now gone to numerous affairs at the restaurant, the Windows on the World, and been in numerous conferences in the World Trade Center. So the memories are not difficult to conjure up when I think of what happened that day and the flames raging. I do not want to remember, I want to forget, and I try hard to forget. But there are some things we must remember, and I think that this bill calls upon us to remember what I stated here on the floor before; that parents should tell their children about the bravery of the New York City firemen and policemen who went in to stop the spreading inferno while others were rushing out to safety. They should tell their children that hundreds of policemen and firemen died performing their duties, and that there were many other acts of bravery and courage by many other individuals.

This is a time for mourning, it is also a time for rage. Very well organized devils have done this ghastly deed. We are face-to-face with evil geniuses and cold-blooded murderers. They must be surgically exposed and driven from the face of the Earth.

Without declaring war, war was launched. We were attacked and lost thousands of casualties. This is not

just a war that should be framed as the opposition has chosen to frame it. It is not a religious war, and those who claim it is a religious war are using that as a cover for a war of fanatics and zealots who have really no base, no human base of any significance. This is a war against a way of life. This is a war against what they call modernity. This is a war against a Nation that believes that all men are created equal. It is a war against a Nation that believes all women are created equal. It is a war against a value system that says we should make decisions democratically, with no high-level chiefs imposing themselves and their will on low-level people; there should be no high-level chiefs declaring that others should martyr themselves by the thousands in order to achieve the goals of a jihad.

It is a very serious war, and there is no one thing that we can do here or there, no negotiations that will end this war. These zealots, these fanatics must be met head on. And I think the act of remembrance that should take place once a year, as required in this bill, the act of remembrance on a national basis, will only help us to fortify our resolve that we too have fervor, we too feel strongly about certain principles, we too are willing to die. Not suicidally, not murderously to take other lives, but we are willing to die in defense of our beliefs. We too have heroes, we too have martyrs, and we would like for a concrete demonstration of this to take place at least once a year.

For a long time, I am sure that from day to day and week to week there will be ways in which people will recognize and remember what happened on September 11. I have gone to a number of memorial services every weekend. I would like to see them stop, but they will not stop, I know, and it is very important that they take place. But to guarantee that Americans never forget, this bill and this remembrance ceremony that is called for here is very much in order. I welcome it, I congratulate the sponsors again, and we should all step up and joyously vote for this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I want to rise in strong support of H. J. Res. 71, designating September 11 as Patriot Day, permanently establishing a remembrance day on September 11. I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), my colleague and fellow New Yorker, for introducing this important, meaningful resolution in a timely manner.

Along with many of my colleagues, I lost too many of my own constituents. One hundred two families in my district were impacted by this tragic event, and we are joining together today to make certain that those who

lost their lives and those who gave their service unstintingly on September 11 are going to be duly honored. Just as we recall when President Kennedy was assassinated or when Pearl Harbor, another day of infamy, was attacked, our Nation will never forget the tragic events of September 11, and this resolution reinstalls that duty by all of us to remember.

Family, friends and neighbors are both victims and heroes as a result of these atrocious, barbaric attacks. The terrorists may have attacked our national symbol but they failed to bring down our national spirit. The dedicated service of our firefighters, our police, and rescue personnel, as well as the generous charitable contributions by individuals, by corporations and organizations throughout our Nation and elsewhere, has been a testament and reaffirmation to the American spirit.

This measure honors not only our missing and our lost, but also the inspirational way that Americans have united with the victims' families and with our President in seeking to bring justice to the perpetrators. With this resolution, we thank every American for proving that we truly are the United States.

Accordingly, I urge all of my colleagues to fully support this important bill.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, September 11, 2001 will be a day that we shall long remember and never forget, and so I rise in strong support and commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), and all of those who are cosponsors of this resolution.

September 11 we will never forget because we can never forget the many acts of bravery on the part of all those who responded to the call: Firemen, law enforcement officials, volunteers, and people who came from all walks of life to pitch in. So we remember the tremendous sacrifices.

But we also remember those who are responding even to this day. Two days ago, I attended a going away party for a young man in my community whose reserve unit was being called up. E-5 Glen Johnson was there with his fiancée, members of both their families and friends. It was both a joyful and somber occasion, joyful because Glen had prepared himself and was ready to serve his country, sober because everyone knew the dangers associated with his mission.

□ 1200

Mr. Speaker, we paused during those festivities to offer words of safekeeping and words for his safe return. Now we pause to offer a prayer for all of those who are being called to active duty, called to respond to the events of September 11 so that we can try and make sure that our world is safe from terrorism and that what we experienced on that day we will never experience again.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS).

(Mr. REYNOLDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), who has put this legislation together and brought it before the House. Certainly the pain that he and so many of my New York colleagues have had due to this terrible tragedy, what a great opportunity it is to speak on behalf of this legislation.

It would be an understatement to say that the events of the past month and a half have had a profound and lasting impact on each and every citizen. September 11 is a day few of us will ever forget. Yet, it is a day we must all remember.

As a Nation, we were horrified and saddened at the images of destruction and death at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon: despicable attacks perpetrated by evil cowards. But we were uplifted, too, by the scenes of a Nation coming together, of complete strangers laying themselves on the line to aid their fellow man and of the sheer heroism to save countless lives.

The death toll in these attacks on our Nation, upon our very freedom, has already surpassed that of Pearl Harbor. Just as December 7 shall forever live in American history as the Day of Infamy, September 11 should forever live as a day of remembrance, a day that we honor our fallen brothers and sisters, and reflect once again on the real freedoms that we enjoy in the country, and what it means to be an American.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I support the resolution of the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA).

On December 7, 1941 America awoke to the immediacy of war. Sixty years later, war returned to U.S. soil. In each case the reaction was the same, and so will be the result. America came together to help the victims and mobilize against the enemy. Japan regrets December 7, and Osama bin Laden will regret September 11. We must never forget the lessons of these two days or those who were massacred.

They were killed simply because they showed up for work or got on a plane. On the morning of September 11, thousands of innocent people, many of whom were my friends and constituents, went about their morning routines. They ate their breakfasts, read the paper. Then unknowingly, they kissed their loved ones good-bye for the last time. We must enact this day of remembrance not just for those gone, but because those morning routines, the simple, sacred pleasures of daily life, are worth protecting with all our might.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI).

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and thank him for bringing this legislation to the floor.

On September 11, we awoke to one of the greatest tragedies that Americans have ever seen. We watched as airplanes were used as missiles and slammed into buildings. Another plane was dispatched to Washington to attack the mightiest fortress of our military might. And another, under the brave, patriotic efforts of those folks that were on Flight 93 crashed into the ground, into the field in Pennsylvania.

There will come a day when our buildings are repaired and the skyline of New York will see once again mighty structures dotting its land, and the fields of Pennsylvania will be grown over from the scar that is left behind from the crash; but we can never forget what transpired that day where thousands and thousands of people lost their lives, innocent men and women who did nothing more, nothing worse than getting up in the morning, traveling to work, hugging their children and kissing their spouses good-bye; and truly kissing them good-bye for the last time.

This piece of legislation is a great piece of legislation. It will help us to not only remember those who lost their lives, those heroes of that fateful day, but it will also pay tribute to the many Americans who have banded together to show what America is truly about, about being compassionate. And when the buildings are rebuilt and the fields are grown over and the fortresses are repaired, we will continue to remember. We will never forget in our lifetimes, and we must never let future generations grow weak so this type of terrorist activities can once again take place.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman for bringing this important legislation to the House floor.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

(Mr. CROWLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, there are certain days whose importance in American history enable every American to know their importance by heart. July 4 and June 6 are days of heroism commemorating the bravery of our Founding Fathers and declaring their independence from tyranny and the courage of fellow Americans storming the beach at Normandy.

December 7 is a day of infamy marking the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Like December 7, the annual anniversary of September 11 will bring back the feelings of shock and horror which we all felt as we saw the tragic events occurring right before our eyes.

September 11 had always been just another day in the calendar year, a day

when we went about our lives, a day no different than any other. This year that was ended forever, and it simply is no longer just another day. From now on, September 11 will not pass unrecognized. It will be a day of remembrance thanks to my colleague from Staten Island commemorating the thousands of people who lost their lives and the innocence which we as Americans lost.

Every American, regardless of where they live, was touched personally by both the ghastly horror of the carnage of September 11, and more importantly, touched by the overwhelming outpouring of goodwill: the bravery of the police and firefighters, the corresponding applause and support that they got from all Americans, long lines of Americans giving blood, and the opening of wallets to support the victims and their families. We became unified as one American family that day, and all of the little differences seem so unimportant now.

Mr. Speaker, I will never forget the importance of September 11. May we never have another day like it in our history. It will also be a day for families of the victims to remember their loved ones, a day for us to remember our heroes. Once again, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) and all of the sponsors of this legislation for bringing it forward today in such a timely manner.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY), who I know lost a cousin, John Moran, who I also was fortunate to know. He will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to be able to join the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), who has done a tremendous job since these tragic events which uniquely impacted upon his district.

Mr. Speaker, no American who was alive on September 11 will ever forget the carnage, the death or the bravery. What occurred in New York, what happened in Washington, what happened in Philadelphia will always be etched in our memories; but it is absolutely essential that future generations also know exactly what occurred on that day. Yes, there was tremendous suffering. There was tremendous carnage, but there was also tremendous bravery and a coming together of the American spirit as never before.

In many ways, September 11 was America's finest hour. Yes, it was a day of infamy and tragedy; but it also represents America at its very best: America showing courage and bravery, America showing resolve.

Mr. Speaker, despite the many friends and neighbors that all of us lost, especially those of us from New York or Virginia, those who knew people in the Pentagon, the fact is all of us are strengthened by the courage those people showed in their deaths, and

those deaths will always be a beacon for Americans as we go forward.

This resolution being put forth by the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) also represents America at its very best. It is because of resolutions such as this, because of the unity being shown in the House today, that America will win this war and will do it in honor of those who gave their lives on September 11.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS).

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) for this resolution. It is indeed a very important resolution.

When we look back on September 11 of this year, we cannot help but be reminded that we are indeed bounded by the reality of our mortality. We had a situation where, unfortunately, many of our fellow Americans perished when they were merely trying to do what they do every day: hard-working Americans going to work, sitting at a desk, writing a memo, walking down the hall, going to get some papers from another office, doing what they do every day. They knew how their day began, but they had no knowledge as to how it would end. So because of the mean-spirited efforts of a few people, their lives came to an end; and they left mothers and fathers, sons and daughters, cousins, friends, relatives and neighbors behind.

This Patriot Day is so significant because there are so many things that we have seen over the last month or two since September 11 to remind us of how great this country is and how great Americans are. Perhaps one of the things that is etched into my mind and that will be etched, Mr. Speaker, for the rest of my life is how the gentleman called the dispatcher from the plane and as he talked, he asked her to say the 23rd Psalm with him. He then made the decision that he was not going to let his life perish and the others' lives perish; he was going to try to do something about it.

Mr. Speaker, that is the American spirit, the spirit that makes up what we call patriots. Many others did the same thing, just to hear about some of those last-minute phone calls which will forever be etched into our minds. Every September 11 we will be reminded of those great, great people.

But there was also something else that happened that day. We had an opportunity to stop majoring in minors and begin majoring in majors: those things that are so important in our lives, our family. We were reminded how significant it is that every single person has value, and that it did not make any difference whether they were Hispanic, white, black, Asian, it did not make any difference.

The fact is that we saw long lines in New York and in Baltimore and all over the country of people trying to give blood to help out. We saw the firemen with ashes all over their faces. We

saw grown men with tears in their eyes. This is what America is all about.

□ 1215

This is what America is all about. When we celebrate this Patriot Day, it will be a day that will be etched in the memory of all of us, and we will join together, I am sure on that day, every year on September 11 and say we shall never let it happen again.

Again, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) for his foresight. I am reminded of a saying that our children are the living messages we send to a future we will never see, and this is a very, very, very important message.

Mr. FOSSELLA. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for his very inspirational and kind words.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES), a leader in this effort.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I too would like to commend the gentleman from New York for his leadership in bringing this resolution forward. There is no doubt that Americans for generations to come will remember the day of September 11 in their prayers and in their thoughts. But given the thousands who died that day, the thousands who were injured or lost loved ones and the many more who may now lose their lives seeking out the terrorists who perpetrated these evil acts, it is only fitting that we set that day aside each year in a more formal way.

There is not a citizen in the Nation or even the world who was not touched in some way by what happened that day. Those few tragic moments changed our lives forever. But while we mourned and suffered in angry silence, we were also moved to make a difference.

Millions of Americans of all ages answered the call of their neighbors in need. They donated their money, their sweat and time, and their love. And while nothing we can do can ever turn back the clock and bring back those who perished, these outpourings of camaraderie can be building blocks for a brighter tomorrow.

For years now, we have been told that Americans were shrinking into their shells, that we were losing our feeling of community. But the past several weeks have proven those theories wrong. Americans of all ages, races, creeds and backgrounds came out onto their proverbial front porches and engaged their neighborhoods.

By designating the day of September 11 as United We Stand Remembrance Day, we not only remember those who were lost that day but also remember the acts of unity that followed. Each year on this day, we can rekindle the fires of patriotism and fellowship and remind each other that our need for unity never ends. On that day each year, we will remind each other that no matter where we have come from, we are all and will always be Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to do my part in this national effort. I encourage

my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I think it is very important that on Patriot Day, as this day will be called, a day of remembrance, that we remember, first of all, all of those policemen and firemen who performed far beyond the call of duty and all the other heroic acts that were performed, but also it is important for us to remember that the days following September 11 were some of the finest hours of the Congress of the United States.

We moved, in a bipartisan way, to deal with some very serious issues. We immediately made it easier for firemen and policemen killed in the line of duty to receive a Federal benefit. We immediately declared that all of the people who were in the World Trade Center, the Pentagon and other places affected by that day were victims of war and the Federal Government would assume responsibility for them as victims of a warlike act.

We later passed the airline assistance bill which also had in it the Victims Assistance Fund. First of all, the airline assistance bill, regardless of how we may quibble about the amount and the arrangements, it recognized the fact that the airline industry is 10 percent of our total economy, the largest economy in the world and the airline industry is 10 percent, with a domino effect on many other parts of our economy, the tourism industry, the travel industry, the theater industry. It was an act which with a minimum amount of deliberation and debate was a sound act promulgated by this Congress. The Victims Assistance Fund which was included in the same legislation is probably unparalleled in the history of the Nation. I do not think we have ever created a fund similar to the Victims Assistance Fund which says, in essence, that it is an open-ended fund to take care of the needs of all of the victims. It is understood that insurance companies would have certain responsibilities. In New York State, I think the law says that the airlines are responsible since the catastrophe was initiated by a crashing of the two airlines, but the legislation we passed will not quibble about that. It says to every victim, the families of all the victims, that there is a Victims Assistance Fund, it will be administered by the Justice Department, a special master will set the rules and those people who cannot afford lawyers and long delays for litigation, they will have an equal chance to be the recipients, the families to be the recipients of some kind of formulas and fair and objective approaches to the type of settlement that they deserve.

There were millionaires who lost their lives that day, people who work in the finance industry who had incomes far above \$1 million who lost their lives. There were other people who were janitors working for a little more than the minimum wage who lost

their lives. There were people there who were very elderly people who lost their lives, and there were people who were probably in their twenties and early thirties. In fact, I have gone to a couple of memorial services and nothing is more painful than to go to a memorial service for somebody who was not yet 40 years old and had a family and so much promise and witness that their years were hijacked, taken away from them and gone forever.

I hope that Patriot Day, the day of remembrance, will be an occasion where we act in a manner and remind ourselves of the need of the Congress to act in the same manner that it acted those few days after the September 11 catastrophe. This means that we must act in a manner which realizes that we are all in this together. Everybody is in this together, from one level of income down to the very bottom. Workers deserve as much attention from our government in meeting their needs as the people at the top.

I do not think the present concern with our economy and the need for a stimulus package in the economy can be separated from the catastrophe of September 11. That catastrophe accelerated the problem. Also, it reminds us that when we consider unemployment insurance for workers and people on the very bottom, those are the same families whose sons and daughters are also on the front lines in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is an absolute necessity, but it is going to take a lot of pain and suffering from a lot of Americans. We know from past wars, Vietnam, Korea, that most of the people who die in our wars are the sons and daughters of working families.

And, therefore, in all of our legislation, a stimulus package and anything else, let us consider that the efforts to make certain that working families are taken care of is not a redistribution of wealth, it is a recognition of the fact that all Americans are in this together and we must in times of crisis move together and in times when there is an obvious need to comfort and take care of those who have suffered in their pain, also move together.

I want to conclude by saying that on October 12, I entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a rap poem which sort of anticipated the fact that regardless of whether or not we had this legislation, there are certain kinds of people, some of us who are poets and people who are composers and dramatists, we will always remember this day and in various ways there will be expressions of what happened and the spirit that grew out of September 11. I will just repeat what I said on October 12.

Mr. Speaker, the horror, the pain and anger of the catastrophe of the World Trade Center Towers on September 11 defy description in words. Nevertheless, in memory of the thousands who died, poets, musicians and artists of all kinds must make the effort to express our sorrow, our appreciation and our hope. The following rap poem is one of

the numerous attempts to call forth hope out of this unprecedented devastation.

I call it Towers of Flowers.

Pyramid for our age
Funeral pyre
Souls on fire;
Monumental Massacre
Mound of mourning
Futures burning
Desperate yearning
Excruciating churning;
For all the hijacked years
Cry rivers,
Feel the death chill
Iceberg of frozen
Bloody tears;
Defiant orations of Pericles
Must now rise
Out of the ashes
Jefferson's profound principles
Will outlive the crashes.
Funeral pyre
Souls on fire
Lincoln's steel will
In the fiery furnace;
Mound of mourning
Futures burning
Desperate yearning;
Thousands of honored dead
Perished in pain
But not in vain,
Martin Luther King's courage
Will scrub the stain;
A new nation
Will overcome its rage
And for peace
March forever fully engaged.
Souls on fire
Funeral pyre
Pyramid for our age;
O say can you see
The monument of towers
Ashes hot with anger
Mountain of sacred flowers
Under God
Blooming with new powers.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD).

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I support this good resolution as the People's House acts to create Patriot Day, an official day of remembrance. In our history, there are defining moments that stand out. None is more defining than September 11, 2001. We have things that stand out in our mind that have made the character of America, and you could talk about the Declaration of Independence and the Gettysburg Address and the attack on Pearl Harbor and VE Day. This day, this infamous day, will rank right up with those events in defining our character, because it has been a wake-up call for America, a time when we have to realize that the world is not as we thought it was, and a time when we have to remember our heroes.

We had heroes at Valley Forge and we had heroes at Guadalcanal and at various times in our history, but at no time have we had greater heroes than the New York City firemen, those brave young men that ran up 80 flights of stairs to save people from that building. Both shifts went in and they had to have mass promotions later, like on

a field of battle, because it was a field of battle.

Mr. Speaker, this remembrance day is important. We must never forget. And the way we must remember our fallen heroes is to take the necessary action to root out terrorism across the world wherever it is, cell by cell. That will be the official remembrance of our heroes that were lost in New York and Washington and in an abandoned mine field in Pennsylvania.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, let me start by thanking the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) for bringing this resolution to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, on September 11, I was in Washington when I watched on television the carnage in the middle of my own district in New York at the World Trade Center. September 11 is a day that will never be forgotten. Over 5,000 of our friends, neighbors, family members, heroes died while doing nothing but going to work in what may be the greatest one-day tragedy in the history of the United States.

We all have spoken about the heroes, the police officers, the firefighters, the emergency medical people who showed their heroism on that day, who showed their heroism which Americans always show when called upon to do so. There were also a lot of people who were not heroes that day. They were just ordinary, plain men and women who went to work, did not realize what was going to happen. It was just an ordinary day for them. They left in the morning, they kissed their wives, their husbands and children good-bye and they never came home and never will come home.

This attack on the United States was not a military attack. It was an attack on civilians. It was a deliberate attempt, a successful attempt, to kill as many American civilians as possible for the simple and great crime of being Americans. This we will never forget and we must never forget. We must not allow ourselves to forget how vulnerable we have become and how we must change that vulnerability. We must not allow ourselves to forget that it is now incumbent upon us in the memory of the people who have fallen, who have given their lives to root out terrorism from this world, to take away the ability of the terrorists to do it again because they will do it again if they can.

□ 1230

We must persevere in this war until we have removed the ability of the terrorists, wherever they may be, whether in Afghanistan or Iraq or wherever, to again attack the United States and wreak havoc on our citizens.

I am glad we are proclaiming September 11 as United We Stand Remembrance Day, so we can always remember every year those of our fellow citizens who died simply for being Americans, those of our fellow citizens who died as heroes in trying to save their

fellow citizens, and we may also remember the treacherous attack upon our country and resolve that the United States will never be caught unprepared again, and that the United States will rid the world of this scourge of nihilistic terrorism.

I have thousands of families in my district that need not only our thoughts and our prayers, but a helping hand and a shoulder to lean on in this time of crisis. I am confident that they will get that shoulder from their fellow Americans.

I thank the Members of this House, and I urge the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I was somewhat reluctant to speak because I think this is such an important bill and I did not prepare my remarks; but I am compelled to speak, for a number of reasons.

Obviously, September 11 was a day we will never forget. Thousands of men and women and children from the United States and 79 other countries lost their lives, and we all saw it happen up close and personal. They were killed by an act of war, and because of this hideous act, this carnage, we, the United States, are at war, a war to wipe out terrorism.

Thousands of families lost their loved ones, but 73 families in the Fourth Congressional District lost loved ones; and my staff and I have attended if not all, most of these services.

You would see a father say good-bye to a son, and the father would say to the son, Son, I learned more from you than I ever taught you. Or a son, who said to his father who had died, in the eulogy saying to his father, You wanted me to become an adult. I became an adult very quickly on September 11, but not just because of September 11. And then this son talked about the qualities his dad wanted him to have. And he said, Dad, I have those qualities. I am an adult because of you, and, Dad, don't worry about Mom, I will take care of her.

Or the service with the father and the mother and the 3-year-old child, all killed. And we learned about the father, we learned about the mother, and then we were all saying, but what about this precious 3-year-old child? This precious 3-year-old child did not have a mother or father to speak for her, but her teachers came forward, and they talked about this child and gave a real life, and then had us all stand up and sing the Barney song, holding hands. That was her favorite song.

It was clear to me as you attend these services that we truly are, it is not just words, we are one Nation under God, and it is clear to me in God we trust.

When you go to ground zero you would see the carnage that is there,

and you could be overwhelmed by it, but what overwhelms the carnage was the activity and the energy of the people there to help.

But what spoke mostly to me were the white-collar workers who were there handing out gloves, handing out water, handing out anything they could do to help to the service industry that was there, the fire and the policemen and the emergency people that were helping, the contractors, all these blue-collar workers that have gone unappreciated in our country for too long, and my white-collar constituents, on bended knee in gratitude for what they were doing. Now we need to add one more to the list of those uniformed workers: postal employees.

We are a Nation at war; but this is not about malice, because what we do is too vast for malice. This is a patriots' day, and I thank the gentleman for bringing this resolution forward.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, again, I want to just rise to thank all my colleagues, to thank the leadership of the House on both sides, and particularly the Speaker of the House, for bringing this legislation to the floor.

I wish to thank Americans across our continent, and all freedom-loving people, and in particular the President of the United States for being a true leader at this time of need.

Earlier I showed a photo of too many Staten Islanders and those of the other side of the Verrazano Bridge in Brooklyn where my community suffered, perhaps more than any community should suffer; and they represented the finest and the wonder of America.

Here is an example of what I am talking about: Robert Curotolo, who was married in August of this year, a photo of him rushing into the Trade Center to participate in the greatest evacuation in the United States of America's history, where 25,000-or-so people were saved because of the heroic efforts of people like Robert Curotolo.

Robert never made it out of that Trade Center blast; and he, like so many others, will forever go down as true heroes and true patriots. And whether it is police officers, or court officers, or EMS workers, or the guy who was working in the kitchen in the restaurant on top of the Trade Center, or the soldier who worked in the Pentagon, or the brave men on that airline that brought it down in western Pennsylvania, we, I hope and pray, will come together as a country to respect the inherent goodness of our people and stand united like never before, to worship and cherish freedom, to stand under almighty God, to stand together, regardless of where we are from, regardless of how we worship, regardless of what we look like, regardless of who we think we are, that I hope and pray in their memory that each September 11 from here in perpetuity, that we honor the great United States of America and those who lost their lives.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague and fellow New Yorker, Mr. FOSSELLA, for introducing this resolution designating September 11 as Patriot Day. Like December 7, 1941, September 11, 2001 will forever live in infamy. Our country has been irrevocably altered by the events of September 11. Although we as a nation will recover, we will never forget the horror inflicted upon us.

The events of September 11 and their aftermath have brought this nation together as never before. Designating September 11 as Patriot Day will remind us, in perpetuity, of the evil acts committed and the heroic acts that resulted. I wholeheartedly support this resolution and thank my colleague for introducing it.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for this legislation designating September 11 as "United We Stand Remembrance Day." This date is a watershed event in world history, and should be properly etched in the history of this nation for time immemorial.

There are few occasions in the history of this country as tragic as the events that unfolded on September 11, 2001. Although it has now been over one month since terrorists assaulted our nation, those events still seem like just yesterday in the hearts and minds of so many citizens. When coupled with the rising concern about Anthrax, it may seem as if we may never get a chance to forget about this new world we are facing.

We must remember, however, the immediate reactions of Americans in New York, Washington, Pennsylvania and all over this country. Citizens reached out to save lives, give comfort, and share burdens they never thought they would face. American patriotism rose dramatically, and the idea of global citizenship and world peace finally became a general topic of conversation.

This nation was united by an act of terrible horror, but we have grown due to its unintended consequences. "United We Stand Remembrance Day" speaks volumes about this growth by remembering with particularity how we all feel about our lives and each other by honoring that day when we realized how much we value freedom, cherish democracy, and love our fellow men.

America is still a new nation. We are less familiar than other nations with the prospect of terrorism. This innocence helps us to honor this day, for we all have memories of kindness and warmth that triumph over the sadness that we might recall with "United We Stand Remembrance Day."

As the years go by, the pain of many families will lessen, and the wounds to our Nation's consciousness will heal. A large part of that healing will be done in perpetuity on September 11, and we will stand united each and every time citizens gather on September 11 to share fellowship.

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from New York, Mr. FOSSELLA, designating September 11 as "United We Stand Remembrance Day."

For the past several weeks, we have heard and read the stories of countless family members, neighbors and friends who went to work on September 11, 2001 and never came home.

Our communities in northern New Jersey have been particularly hard-hit. It seems everyone in northern New Jersey knows someone who was lost. In all, the Fifth Congressional District lost more than 100 men and women. Their stories are heart-wrenching—nearly unbearable in their sadness.

I have spoken to many of these families in my own attempt to bring them some consolation. Even though there are no words to relieve their anguish, I told each family that they should take comfort in the knowledge that they have the deepest sympathy and support of an entire nation.

They also can take comfort in the knowledge that we will not forget the victims of September 11—our citizens who perished in and around the World Trade Center, the Pentagon and the plane crash in Pennsylvania.

Nor will we forget the heroism and the dedication of those emergency personnel who responded to help our communities recover from this murderous attack.

In this regard, the resolution before us today is a very positive step.

H. Res. 71 asks the President of the United States to call upon all citizens of this great nation to remember the event and honor our fallen fellow Americans with appropriate activities.

Mr. Speaker, we are now experiencing what FDR called the “the warm courage of national unity.” It is evident in the turnout at religious services and candlelight vigils held across the nation. It is evident in display of our American flag everywhere in our communities.

We find our unity in a kinship of grief and a steadfast resolve to respond against our attackers.

With the passage of time, a new World Trade Center will be erected. The Pentagon will be rebuilt, stronger than ever. The scar in the Pennsylvania landscape will heal.

Yes, time heals all. But we must never allow the vivid memory of September 11, 2001 to fade into the pages of dusty history books.

Just as December 7 will forever be remembered as “a day that will live in infamy,” so must we forever mark September 11 as “United We Stand Remembrance Day.”

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.J. Res. 71, which designates September 11th as Patriot Day. The lives lost in the terrorist attack on this sad day must never be forgotten. Honoring them, as well as the thousands of rescue workers that worked tirelessly and bravely throughout this difficult time, is a fitting reminder of what this country stands for. We never forget our own, and we will always fight to continue our way of life.

This Resolution will also acknowledge how difficult it is to kill the American spirit. Those who oppose our way of life may try to destroy our buildings, but they will never destroy the sense of pride and love for this country that was exhibited throughout this difficult time.

Patriotism is a concept that is nothing new to Americans. This country exists because of the sacrifice and determination of brave patriots who fought, and continue to fight, for our freedom. We have embraced these fundamental beliefs and will do whatever it takes to preserve them. This latest attack on our way of life will be answered in a way that will once again make us proud to be Americans.

September 11th will forever be synonymous with other historical events that Americans have endured. It will serve as yet another re-

minder of how Americans come together during difficult times, as well as send a simple message to those who hide behind terrorism—America Will Never Fear You.

Mr. Speaker, I urge immediate passage of this legislation.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). All time having been yielded back, the joint resolution is considered read for amendment, and pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, October 24, 2001, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 0, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 407]

YEAS—407

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton

Buyer
Calvert
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell

Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci

Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Largent
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Lynch
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara

Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce

Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins (OK)
Watson (CA)
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—25

Baird
Barr
Boucher
Callahan
Camp
Cooksey
Cubin

DeLay
DeMint
Everett
Fattah
Gallegly
Gonzalez
Hastings (WA)

Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Jackson-Lee
Fattah
(TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Miller, Gary

Roukema
Schaffer

Souder
Taylor (NC)

Waters
Young (FL)

□ 1300

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. SHERMAN changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained today and thus was unable to vote during the following rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as indicated below.

Rollcall No. 405 (H.J. Res. 70, Making further continuing appropriations for Fiscal Year 2002)—Yes;

Rollcall No. 406 (On Approving the Journal)—Yes;

Rollcall No. 407 (H.J. Res. 71, amending title 36, United States Code, to designate September 11 as Patriot Day)—Yes.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THOMAS DOWNING, FORMER CONGRESSMAN FROM VIRGINIA'S TIDEWATER

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to address the House to pass along the news that Thomas Downing, a former Congressman from the Tidewater area of Virginia, died Tuesday night. Former Congressman Downing was 82 years old and represented the Tidewater Peninsula for 18 years, from 1959 to 1977.

While Congressman Downing's record of long public service and work in the House of Representatives preceded most of today's Members, including myself, the impact and achievements of his career will long be remembered.

Next week there will be an opportunity when Members can speak about Congressman Downing. I would like to say a few words today to acknowledge the career of this dedicated public servant.

A graduate of Virginia Military Institute, Congressman Downing, who was an Army captain, led an Army reconnaissance team in World War II. On August 11, 1944, his unit was ambushed by the German troops. After the initial exchange of gunfire, two of his troops were injured. Congressman Downing immediately rescued them, and received the Silver Star, which said, "Captain Downing, without hesitation and with utter disregard for his personal safety, ran to the aid of his men among a hail of bullets."

Tom Downing was first elected in 1958, and is especially remembered for his dedication to his district, especially Newport News Shipbuilding. During his tenure, the shipyard added

the area known as the Northyard, making it easier and more cost-effective to build some of the largest ships in the world.

In short, Congressman Downing served the Commonwealth of Virginia and the country with distinction. Again, on behalf of the entire House, we would like to pass our condolences on to the family and to his friends.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLF. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Tom Downing was a good friend to everyone on the Peninsula. He represented part of what is now the First and Third Congressional Districts, and part, at one time, of the Second.

He is highly respected, and I look forward to participating in the special order for Tom Downing next week.

Mr. WOLF. I thank the gentleman.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. BONIOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inquire of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the distinguished majority leader, about the schedule for the rest of the week and for next week.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I am pleased to announce that the House has completed its legislative business for the week. The House will next meet for legislative business on Tuesday, October 30, at 12:30 for morning hour and at 2 o'clock p.m. for legislative business.

The House will consider a number of measures under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices tomorrow.

On Tuesday, no recorded votes are expected before 6 o'clock p.m.

On Wednesday and the balance of the week, the House will consider the following measures subject to rules:

The conference report to accompany H.R. 2590, the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2002, which should be filed at some point tomorrow and be ready for consideration in the House on Wednesday;

H.R. 3150, the bill of the gentleman from Alaska (Chairman YOUNG) to improve aviation security; and

The Department of Defense Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2002, which was marked up in full committee yesterday.

Appropriators are also continuing to work on several conference reports. The gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG) reports that he is hopeful that the Energy and Water, VA-HUD, and Legislative Branch appropriations con-

ference reports may all be ready for consideration in the House at some point next week. I will be happy to schedule them for consideration on the floor as soon as they become available.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, if I could inquire from my friend, the gentleman from Texas, is he still bringing fast track legislation to the floor, and if so, when?

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman will continue to yield, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his inquiry.

Mr. Speaker, the fast track trade promotion authority legislation is, of course, a high priority of the administration and of many Members; to, I hope, most of the Members of this body.

It is not scheduled for next week. It is something we would like to schedule, but I do not see at this time any announcement that could be made on that legislation.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman, what day does he expect the aviation security bill to come to the floor? Are we going to be able to offer our substitute under the proposed rule?

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman again for his inquiry.

If he will continue to yield, Mr. Speaker, we will consider the aviation bill on Wednesday. If I might mention, we also are aware that Wednesday is an important day in the family life of many of our Members, and we will try to complete our work in time for the Members to have time with their families on Wednesday evening, which is a time of great joy for the children.

Mr. BONIOR. I will remind my friend, the gentleman from Texas, and he may have already thought of this, but of course, we are changing clocks. We are falling behind an hour I believe it is Sunday, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman for the reminder. I certainly would have been caught napping. I appreciate that.

If the gentleman would continue to yield, on the other part of the question, obviously the Committee on Rules has not yet met on that bill.

I can say to the gentleman that I will be personally recommending that the rule include a substitute, and then of course a motion to recommit in consideration of that airline security bill.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, the ranking member of the committee that deals with the support legislation.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I just want to reinforce that on our side we would hope to be able to offer a substitute developed within our committee. We came very close to reaching agreement with the majority on our committee on one of the central issues of aviation security, how screening shall be provided at domestic airports. I think that is a pivotal difference.

We would want to be sure that the rule would, in all fairness, give us the opportunity to offer our proposal as a substitute. Mr. Speaker, could the distinguished majority leader assure us that the Committee on Rules would make such a provision or substitute in order?

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) will continue to yield, let me just say that obviously the Committee on Rules will act on this, and I am sure the gentleman from Minnesota and others will make our recommendations to the Committee on Rules.

I can only tell the gentleman at this time that I will be recommending that a substitute be made in order.

Mr. OBERSTAR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BONIOR. I thank my colleague, and I wish him a good weekend.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, October 29, 2001, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 30, 2001, for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. RAMSTAD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. INSLEE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE WAR ON TERRORISM AND THE FUTURE OF AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, the war on terrorism continues; at home we deal with a chemical and biological attack, something that is unprecedented in our history; and overseas, our military forces are striking their targets in Afghanistan and they are involved in special operations in that country. This is a war on terrorism. This is a war in the truest sense of the word.

But what is important for us at home now to fully understand is that before we can win the war, we must be able to define what victory means. That definition is as important now as is our efforts to win the war physically and militarily.

Security at home is certainly an important goal that will mean victory or defeat. If we are not secure at home at the end of this conflict, there will have been no victory. Certainly we understand that: security and freedom for the United States of America.

Number two, the war on terrorism as outlined by the President sets some very majestic and very admirable goals, goals that we should not forget. And as we pursue victory in this war, let us remember that, from this podium, the President has set these goals that we should achieve before we can claim victory has been achieved.

One of those goals is setting a new definition for terrorism. Perhaps under George W. Bush, we will be at long last able to establish a definition of terrorism and unite the world behind the concept that it is no longer acceptable to target noncombatants in any type of conflict.

So whether they are Palestinians blowing up noncombatants in front of a Pizza Hut, or whether it is Israeli troops involved with some sort of retaliation against unarmed civilians for an attack that they have suffered, or whether it is a bomb going off anywhere that kills unarmed people, or people who shoot unarmed people and kill them to achieve any end, that will no longer be acceptable in the civilized world. This is a laudable goal and a long-term goal.

But before we can have peace, before we can have victory in this war on terrorism, there is at least one interim goal we must achieve; that is, peace in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan for these last 20 years and the people of Afghanistan have lived under terror and repression and

bloodshed in which so many of their noncombatants have been targeted. We must bring peace to the people of Afghanistan.

Unfortunately, that country has been the target of so many of the other countries around it who wanted to dominate Afghanistan. This itself has led to the conflicts in Afghanistan, and the horrible price that we eventually had to pay for ignoring that ongoing tragedy in Afghanistan.

Today I would submit that the King of Afghanistan, who has been exiled since the 1970s from that country, offers us the best hope, the only hope, of ending that ongoing tragedy.

□ 1315

There are many forces trying to offer other solutions. But if you look right below, as far as the other solutions, they are nothing more than the countries around Afghanistan trying to dominate through a strong individual or a puppet the people of Afghanistan.

The King of Afghanistan is the most beloved person in his country. The people love him. For years and years they have seen his rule, which lasted for 4 decades, as a time of peace and prosperity. They know that he will watch out for their benefit and is not someone who will be dominated by the Pakistanis or the Uzbeks or the Tajiks or any other group, but instead will look out for the people of Afghanistan.

He has pledged to head a transition government that will only be in place for a few years while a democratic process is instituted so the people of Afghanistan can determine their own destiny and that must be our goal: peace in Afghanistan, and the people of that country being permitted to control their own destiny through the electoral process. This is what will bring peace to the world. And I would ask our State Department to side with this strategy rather than being manipulated by other governments, like Pakistan, who are trying to still, in some way, dominate that country of Afghanistan.

WORKING FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, this country is on a wartime footing, and I think we should be on a wartime schedule in this House of Representatives. The reason I say that is it is 1:15 in the afternoon. This House has completed its work for the day. The American people know that we left Washington last Wednesday evening. We did not return to Washington for session until 6 p.m. this Tuesday. Yesterday we went in to session at 10 o'clock in the morning. We finished at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Today we went in to session at 10 o'clock. It is now only 1:15

in the afternoon, and we have finished for the week and will not return to this Chamber to our work until 6 o'clock next Tuesday.

The reason I think that is unacceptable is the fact that we have yet to deal with the airline security legislation. And every day that passes, American citizens who get on our airlines, do so without being as fully protected as they ought to be.

I have here today an editorial from the Columbus Dispatch, the major newspaper in Columbus, Ohio, which is the capital city of our State. It was written on October 16. The editorial says in part: "Since terrorists blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, many Americans have assumed that their checked baggage was being X-rayed. After all, without such a check, how could anyone be certain that a bomb hadn't been stowed in the cargo hold?"

As Americans know now, travellers who believe that baggage was routinely X-rayed were enjoying a false sense of security."

Mr. Speaker, the American people need to know that when they buy a ticket and get on a passenger plane in this country today, that it is likely that 95 percent of the luggage that is placed into the belly of that airline has not been screened for explosive devices. Think about that. We are being urged to go back to life in a normal way. We are being urged to use the airlines, to travel by air, to fly.

But the American people have a right to know that today this Congress has yet to take action, this House has yet to take action on a bill to provide them airline security and, especially, to require that all the baggage that is placed in the airplanes that we fly on, that baggage is checked for explosives.

Now, it really puzzles me why the House has not acted. This is something the American people absolutely want to have done. The Senate more than 2 weeks ago voted 100 to nothing, every Senator of both political parties voted to pass this airline security legislation which would require the 100 percent check of all the luggage that is placed on our airlines. And yet day after day has passed, week after week has passed; and the leadership in this House has refused to even allow that legislation be brought to this floor for debate and a vote. It is unconscionable and the American people have a right to be outraged.

I would like to share some other comments from this editorial written by the Columbus Dispatch on October 16: "Will there be no end to the revelations of how poorly the Federal Government, airport security workers and airlines have handled the job of protecting passengers? How many other rules aren't being enforced? How much evidence do House Republicans need to convince them that only a top notch security force, paid by the taxpayers and not hired by the low-bid contractors, will make the airways as safe as possible?"

"A bill passed by the Senate and pending in the House would federalize airport security. The House should stop playing politics with this essential legislation and pass it."

Those are the words of the Columbus Dispatch.

Many people are shocked to learn that here in the Washington area at the Dulles International Airport, 80 percent or more than 80 percent of the people who are responsible for screening our bags for explosive devices and making sure that weapons are not taken aboard our airlines, 80 percent or more are noncitizens. How can we do background checks on individuals who are noncitizens?

Mr. Speaker, this is a matter that deserves immediate attention on the part of this House. It is absolutely wrong that on Thursday afternoon at 1:20 in the afternoon we would discharge this House until 6 o'clock next week on Tuesday. It is wrong. The American people will not tolerate this continued delay, because their very lives are at stake.

NO GO FOR QATAR ROUND OF WTO TALKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, we have another bit of evidence on why free trade does not bring freedom.

The oil monarchy of Qatar wants to host the World Trade Organization talks next month, but yesterday the monarchy of Qatar condemned the actions of our brave soldiers who are fighting in Afghanistan in the war against terrorism.

Qatar's foreign minister said the following: the attacks against Afghanistan are unacceptable and we have condemned them. This same government two days after the September 11 attacks denied permission for America to use its airport facilities in the campaign against Osama bin Laden and the Taliban. Now the United States plans to send our top trade negotiators to this country for an international trade meeting?

Mr. Speaker, President Bush has said that in the war against terrorism every Nation must take sides, that each Nation must decide where it stands. The Government of Qatar made its decision yesterday, and Qatar is standing on the wrong side.

President Bush has no choice. He must not permit U.S. negotiators to attend the World Trade Organization ministerial in Qatar next month. There should be no Qatar round. Free trade should bring freedom.

A SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, it breaks my heart to see what is happening to our country today. All Americans have grieved over the losses served on 9-11. The grief for those who lost loved ones is beyond description. These losses have precipitated unprecedented giving to help the families left behind. Unless one has suffered directly, it is difficult to fully comprehend the tragic and sudden loss of close friends and family.

There are some who, in addition to feeling this huge sense of personal loss that all Americans share, grieve for other serious and profound reasons. For instance, many thoughtful Americans are convinced that the tragedy of 9-11 was preventable. Since that may well be true, this provokes a tragic sadness, especially for those who understand how the events of 9-11 needlessly came about.

The reason why this is so sad and should be thoroughly understood is that so often the ones who suggest how our policies may have played a role in evoking the attacks are demonized as unpatriotic and are harshly dismissed as belonging to the "blame America crowd."

Those who are so anxious to condemn do not realize that the policies of the American Government, designed by politicians and bureaucrats, are not always synonymous with American ideals. The country is not the same as the Government. The spirit of America is hardly something for which the Government holds a monopoly on defining.

America's heart and soul is more embedded in our love of liberty, self-reliance, and tolerance than by our foreign policy, driven by powerful special interests with little regard for the Constitution.

Throughout our early history, a policy of minding our own business and avoiding entangling alliances, as George Washington admonished, was more representative of American ideals than those we have pursued for the past 50 years. Some sincere Americans have suggested that our modern interventionist policy set the stage for the attacks of 9-11, and for this, they are condemned as being unpatriotic.

This compounds the sadness and heartbreak that some Americans are feeling. Threats, loss of jobs, censorship and public mockery have been heaped upon those who have made this suggestion. Freedom of expression and thought, the bedrock of the American Republic, is now too often condemned as something viciously evil. This should cause freedom-loving Americans to weep from broken hearts.

Another reason the hearts of many Americans are heavy with grief is because they dread what might come from the many new and broad powers the Government is demanding in the name of providing security. Daniel Webster once warned, "Human beings will generally exercise power when they can get it, and they will exercise it most undoubtedly in popular governments under pretense of public safety."

A strong case can be made that the Government regulations, along with a lack of private property responsibility, contributed to this tragedy, but what is proposed? More regulations and even a takeover of all airport security by the Government.

We are not even considering restoring the rights of pilots to carry weapons for self-defense as one of the solutions. Even though pilots once carried guns to protect the mail and armored truck drivers can still carry guns to protect money, protecting passengers with guns is prohibited on commercial flights. The U.S. Air Force can shoot down a wayward aircraft, but a pilot cannot shoot down an armed terrorist.

It will be difficult to solve our problems with this attitude toward airport security.

Civil liberties are sure to suffer under today's tensions, with the people demanding that the politicians do something, anything. Should those who object to the rapid move toward massively increasing the size and scope of the Federal Government in local law enforcement be considered un-American because they defend the principles they truly understand to be American?

Any talk of spending restraint is now a thing of the past. We had one anthrax death, and we are asked the next day for a billion dollar appropriations to deal with the problem.

□ 1330

And a lot more will be appropriated before it is all over. What about the 40,000 deaths per year on government-run highways and the needless deaths associated with the foolish and misdirected war on drugs? Why should anyone be criticized for trying to put this in proper perspective?

Countless groups are now descending on Washington with their hands out. As usual, as with any disaster, this disaster is being parlayed into an opportunity, as one former Member of the Congress phrased it. The economic crisis that started a long time before 9-11 has contributed to the number of those now demanding Federal handouts.

But there is one business that we need not fear will go into a slump: The Washington lobbying industry. Last year, it spent \$1.6 billion lobbying Congress. This year, it will spend much more. The bigger the disaster, the greater the number of vultures who descend on Washington. When I see this happening, it breaks my heart, because liberty and America suffers, and it is all done in the name of justice, equality and security.

Emotions are running high in our Nation's capital, and in politics emotions are more powerful tools than reason and the rule of law. The use of force to serve special interests and help anyone who claims to be in need unfortunately is an acceptable practice. Obeying the restraints placed in the Constitution is seen as archaic and insensitive to the people's needs. But far too often the claims of responding to human traged-

dies are nothing more than politics as usual. While one group supports bailing out the corporations, another wants to prop up wages and jobs. One group supports federalizing tens of thousands of airport jobs to increase union membership, while another says we should subsidize corporate interests and keep the jobs private.

Envy and power drives both sides, the special interests of big business and the demands of the welfare redistributionists.

There are many other reasons to make one sad with all that is going on today. In spite of the fact that our government has done such a poor job protecting us and has no intention of changing the policy of meddling overseas, which has contributed to our problems, the people are more dependent on and more satisfied with government than they have been in decades, while demanding even more government control and intrusion in their daily lives.

It is aggravating to listen to the daily rhetoric regarding liberty and the Constitution while the same people participate in their destruction. It is aggravating to see all the money spent and civil liberties abused while the pilot's right to carry guns in self-defense is denied. It is even more aggravating to see our government rely on foreign AWACS aircraft to provide security to U.S. territory. A \$325 billion military budget, and we cannot even patrol our own shores. This, of course, is just another sign of how little we are concerned about U.S. sovereignty and how willing we are to submit to international government.

It is certainly disappointing that our congressional leaders and administration have not considered using letters of marque and reprisal as an additional tool to root out those who participated in the 9-11 attacks. The difficulty in finding bin Laden and his supporters make marque and reprisal quite an appropriate option in this effort.

We already hear of plans to install and guarantee the next government of Afghanistan. Getting bin Laden and his gang is one thing, nation-building is quite another. Some of our trouble in the Middle East started years ago when our CIA put the Shah in charge of Iran. It was 25 years before he was overthrown, and the hatred toward America continues to this day. Those who suffer from our intervention have long memories.

Our support for the less than ethical government of Saudi Arabia, with our troops occupying what most Muslims consider sacred land, is hardly the way to bring peace to the Middle East. A policy driven by our fear of losing control over the oil fields in the Middle East has not contributed to American Security. Too many powerful special interests drive our policy in this region, and this does little to help us preserve security for Americans here at home.

As we bomb Afghanistan, we continue to send foreign aid to feed the

people suffering from the war. I strongly doubt if our food will get them to love us or even be our friends. There is no evidence that the starving receive the food. And too often it is revealed that it ends up in the hands of the military forces we are fighting. While we bomb Afghanistan and feed the victims, we lay plans to install the next government and pay for rebuilding the country. Quite possibly, the new faction we support will be no more trustworthy than the Taliban, to which we sent plenty of aid and weapons in the 1980s. That intervention in Afghanistan did not do much to win reliable friends in the region.

It just may be that Afghanistan would be best managed by several tribal factions, without any strong centralized government and without any outside influence, certainly not by the U.N. But then again, some claim that the proposed Western financed pipeline through northern Afghanistan can only happen after a strong centralized pro-Western government is put in place.

It is both annoying and sad that there is so little interest by anyone in Washington in free market solutions to the world's economic problems. True private ownership of property without regulation and abusive taxation is a thing of the past. Few understand how the Federal Reserve monetary policy causes the booms and the busts that, when severe, as now, only serve to enhance the prestige of the money managers while most politicians and Wall Streeters demand that the Fed inflate the currency at an even more rapid rate. Today's conditions give license to the politicians to spend our way out of recession, they hope.

One thing for sure, as a consequence of the recession and the 9-11 tragedy, is that big spending and deficits are alive and well. Even though we are currently adding to the national debt at the rate of \$150 billion per year, most politicians still claim that Social Security is sound and has not been touched. At least the majority of American citizens are now wise enough to know better.

There is plenty of reason to feel heartbroken over current events. It is certainly not a surprise or illogical for people working in Washington to overreact to the anthrax scare. The feelings of despondency are understandable, whether due to the loss of lives, loss of property, fear of the next attack, or concerned at our own frantic efforts to enhance security will achieve little. But broken or sad hearts need not break our spirits nor impede our reasoning.

I happen to believe that winning this battle against the current crop of terrorists is quite achievable in a relatively short period of time. But winning the war over the long term is a much different situation. This cannot be achieved without a better understanding of the enemy and the geopolitics that drive this war. Even if relative peace is achieved with a battle victory over Osama bin Laden and his

followers, other terrorists will appear from all corners of the world for an indefinite period of time if we do not understand the issues.

Changing our current foreign policy with wise diplomacy is crucial if we are to really win the war and restore the sense of tranquility to our land that now seems to be so far in our distant past. Our widespread efforts of peace-keeping and nation-building will only contribute to the resentment that drives the fanatics. Devotion to internationalism and a one-world government only exacerbates regional rivalries. Denying that our economic interests drive so much of what the West does against the East impedes any efforts to diffuse the world crisis that already has a number of Americans demanding nuclear bombs to be used to achieve victory. A victory based on this type of aggressive policy would be a hollow victory indeed.

I would like to draw analogy between the drug war and the war against terrorism. In the last 30 years, we have spent hundreds of billions of dollars on a failed war on drugs. This war has been used as an excuse to attack our liberties and privacy. It has been an excuse to undermine our financial privacy while promoting illegal searches and seizures with many innocent people losing their lives and property. Seizure and forfeiture have harmed a great number of innocent American citizens.

Another result of this unwise war has been the corruption of many law enforcement officials. It is well known that with the profit incentives so high, we are not even able to keep drugs out of our armed prisons. Making our whole society a prison would not bring success to this floundering war on drugs. Sinister motives of the profiteers and gangsters, along with prevailing public ignorance, keeps this futile war going.

Illegal and artificially high priced drugs drive the underworld to produce, sell and profit from this social depravity. Failure to recognize that drug addiction, like alcoholism, is a disease rather than a crime, encourage the drug warriors in efforts that have not and will not ever work. We learned the hard way about alcohol prohibition and crime, but we have not yet seriously considered it in the ongoing drug war.

Corruption associated with the drug dealers is endless. It has involved our police, the military, border guards and the judicial system. It has affected government policy and our own CIA. The artificially high profits from illegal drugs provide easy access to funds for rogue groups involved in fighting civil wars throughout the world.

Ironically, opium sales by the Taliban and artificially high prices helped to finance their war against us. In spite of the incongruity, we rewarded the Taliban this spring with a huge cash payment for promises to eradicate some poppy fields. Sure.

For the first 140 years of our history, we had essentially no Federal war on

drugs, and far fewer problems with drug addiction and related crimes was a consequence. In the past 30 years, even with the hundreds of millions of dollars spent on the drug war, little good has come of it. We have vacillated from efforts to stop the drugs at the source to severely punishing the users, yet nothing has improved.

This war has been behind most big government policy powers of the last 30 years, with continual undermining of our civil liberties and personal privacy. Those who support the IRS's efforts to collect maximum revenues and root out the underground economy, have welcomed this intrusion, even if the drug underworld grows in size and influence.

The drug war encourages violence. Government violence against non-violent users is notorious and has led to the unnecessary prison overpopulation. Innocent taxpayers are forced to pay for all this so-called justice. Our eradication project through spraying around the world, from Colombia to Afghanistan, breeds resentment because normal crops and good land can be severely damaged. Local populations perceive that the efforts and the profiteering remain somehow beneficial to our own agenda in these various countries.

Drug dealers and drug gangs are a consequence of our unwise approach to drug usage. Many innocent people are killed in the crossfire by the mob justice that this war generates. But just because the laws are unwise and have had unintended consequences, no excuses can ever be made for the monster who would kill and maim innocent people for illegal profits. But as the violent killers are removed from society, reconsideration of our drug laws ought to occur.

A similar approach should be applied to our war on those who would terrorize and kill our people for political reasons. If the drug laws and the policies that incite hatred against the United States are not clearly understood and, therefore, never changed, the number of drug criminals and terrorists will only multiply.

□ 1345

Although this unwise war on drugs generates criminal violence, the violence can never be tolerated. Even if repeal of drug laws would decrease the motivation for drug dealer violence, this can never be an excuse to condone the violence. On the short term, those who kill must be punished, imprisoned, or killed. Long term though, a better understanding of how drug laws have unintended consequences is required if we want to significantly improve the situation and actually reduce the great harms drugs are doing to our society.

The same is true in dealing with those who so passionately hate us that suicide becomes a just and noble cause in their effort to kill and terrorize us. Without some understanding of what has brought us to the brink of a world-

wide conflict in reconsidering our policies around the globe, we will be no more successful in making our land secure and free than the drug war has been in removing drug violence from our cities and towns.

Without some understanding why terrorism is directed towards the United States, we may well build a prison for ourselves with something called homeland security while doing nothing to combat the root causes of terrorism. Let us hope we figure this out soon.

We have promoted a foolish and very expensive domestic war on drugs for more than 30 years. It has done no good whatsoever. I doubt our Republic can survive a 30-year period of trying to figure out how to win this guerilla war against terrorism. Hopefully, we will all seek the answers in these trying times with an open mind and understanding.

LONG-TERM TERRORIST STRATEGY SHOULD BE DEVELOPED WITH HIGH-LEVEL STATEMENT OF NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, on September 11 we were brutally awakened to the harsh realities we dreamed might never reach our shores. With the thousands of dead, we buried forever any illusion the scourge of transnational terrorism could not strike here.

Former Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu called it our "wake-up call from hell." We have awakened to a recurring nightmare of escalating brutality and carnage unfettered by moral or political constraints.

Each attack is practice and prelude for the next. Global terrorism turns our strengths against us, exploiting the freedom, pluralism and openness we cherish to spread hate, fear and death.

On that day, our world changed in ways we are still struggling to understand, our vision still blurred by disbelief and tears of grief.

Since then, there have been times I find myself longing for a return to the Cold War. The numbing calm of mutually assured destruction seems in retrospect more tolerable than the unnerving wait for the next random act of barbaric terrorist mayhem.

But if the global upheavals of the last century yield one lesson, it is this: the dynamic triumphs over the static, and we dare not indulge the urge to pause and reminisce.

To be sure, the post-Soviet Pax Americana is not quite what we expected. The Cold War is over, yet the world is a more dangerous place. Hard on the heels of hope, we are entering a new world order of growth and cooperation, intractable regional conflicts and the rise of radical Islamic militancy

bringing, instead, the prospect of chronic, even cataclysmic disorder.

On the 50th anniversary of Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech at Westminster College, former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher described these "other, less appealing consequences" of the global situation.

She said, "Like a giant refrigerator that had finally broken down after years of poor maintenance, the Soviet empire in its collapse released all the ills of ethnic, social and political backwardness which it had frozen in suspended animation for so long."

In 1996, she was prescient enough to warn of the threat posed by radical Islamic movements and the middle-income countries, Iraq, Iran, Syria and others, shopping for chemical and biological weapons in the post-Soviet toxic bazaar.

The Iron Curtain has been replaced by a poison veil that shrouds the world in dread and terror. We also find our economic, military and cultural dominance fostering vocal, sometimes violent resentment to which we seem unaccustomed and unprepared to rebut. Former Senator Warren Rudman, who served as the co-chairman of the U.S. Commission on National Security 21st Century, recently said acknowledging and managing that resentment would have to become a central element of U.S. public diplomacy in the years and decades ahead.

That is not all that will have to change. The Nation's fight against terrorism will remain fragmented and unfocused until there is a thorough assessment of the threats we face and overarching national strategy articulated to guide planning, direct spending and discipline bureaucratic balkanization.

President Bush instructed the Director of the White House Office of Homeland Security, former Governor Tom Ridge, to formulate that strategy based on the most current threat intelligence.

When pressed for a national strategy, the previous administration pointed to a pastiche of event-driven Presidential decision directives and the Department of Justice's 5-year spending plan.

Reactive in vision and scope, that strategy changed only as we lurched from crisis to crisis, from Khobar Towers to the Cole, from Oklahoma City to Dar es Salaam.

President Clinton's National Security Council Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Richard Clarke, scoffed at our committee's request for a comprehensive threat assessment. He told us the threat came from the groups on the State Department's list of designated terrorists and the strategy was to hunt them down like criminals.

As recently as a month ago, threat assessment and security strategy were still viewed in some quarters as academic or bureaucratic exercises.

Today, as we worry about access to crop dusters and anthrax exposures by

mail, a clear-eyed, fully informed view of the threat, particularly the threat posed by chemical agents and weaponized pathogens, is a national security imperative.

Assessing the threat of bioterrorism requires a sober judgment about the motives, intentions and capabilities of people so intoxicated with hate and evil they would kill themselves in the act of killing others.

These are the questions that confound the assessment process: When and where will terrorists use biological weapons against us? How will the agent be dispersed? For what type and magnitude of attack should we be prepared?

Available answers offer little comfort and less certainty in assessing the threat. Some conclude the technical difficulties of large scale production and efficient dissemination reduce the likelihood terrorists will use lethal agents to inflict mass casualties any time soon. Others think those barriers have been or will soon be overcome. Stills others believe neither large quantities nor wide dispersion are required to inflict biological terror.

From this cacophony of plausible opinions, those charged with formulating a national counterterrorism strategy must glean a rational estimate about the irrational possibility of biological attack.

Perhaps the most difficult dimension of the threat to assess is the deep-seated, almost primal fear engendered by the prospect of maliciously induced disease. For the terrorist, that fear is a potent force multiplier, capable of magnifying a minor, manageable outbreak into a major public health crisis. Failure to account for this unique aspect of biological terrorism understates the threat, increasing our vulnerability. Overstating the threat based on fear alone invites overreaction, in which we waste scarce resources and terrorize ourselves with Draconian security restrictions.

The changes wrought by the events of September 11 have also brought into sharper focus just how much of our national security apparatus is now irrelevant or ineffective.

Last week, Ambassador Paul Bremer, our Nation's first diplomat in 1986 to combat the spread of global terrorism, and chairman of the National Commission on Terrorism, noted that two of the four pillars of U.S. counterterrorism policy were already obsolete.

The first, to make no concessions to terrorists and strike no deals, has been made irrelevant by the rise of radical Islamic groups. Their only demand being the demise of the West, there can be no deal to strike.

The second pillar of our policy, bring terrorists to justice for their crimes, has been rendered ineffective by perpetrators willing to die with their victims. We can no longer indulge the tidy, familiar mechanics of solving the crime and punishing individuals when

the crime offends humanity and the individuals are eager to be martyred.

That approach has been compared to battling malaria by swatting mosquitoes. To stop the disease of modern terrorism, the swamp of explicit and tacit state sponsorship must be drained and disinfected.

That leaves the final two precepts of current policy, isolate state sponsors of terrorism and enlist other Nations in that effort.

Like its totalitarian forebears, terrorism is not incorporeal. Its practitioners must make anchor and draw sustenance through contact with the people, places and institutions susceptible to the pressures of military and political statecraft.

So building a coalition to punish state sponsors is now being pursued in earnest. But that was not always the case, and it is by no means clear what longer-term strategy should be pursued in this regard beyond Afghanistan.

That long-term strategy should be developed with a high-level statement of national objectives. It should be coupled logically to a statement of the means that will be used to achieve those objectives. Only then can we hope to resist the drift of the events thrust upon us by others and be prepared to confront terrorism in our time and on our terms.

It will not be easy. David Abshire, from the Center for Strategic and International Studies, CSIS, recently noted this critical strategic discussion occurs in the context of a greatly weakened State Department, a traumatized intelligence community, a disorganized NSC, and a reactive national security posture left over from the Cold War.

With regard to our intelligence capabilities, I would add the observation their trauma is in part self-induced. Self-satisfied and for the most part self-policed, intelligence agencies tend to see information as an end, not a means. We are partially blinded by the lack of human intelligence in key parts of the world. Classification standards and jurisdictional stovepipes all but guarantee critical observations, and analysis will not reach those who need them.

Ironically, a community so heavily dependent on technical means of intelligence-gathering has not been able to embrace the data mining and threat profiling tools others are using to glean important knowledge from open-source material.

Increasingly sophisticated terrorists are becoming adept at hiding their secrets in plain view. Our intelligence agencies are too busy protecting Cold War sources and methods to find them.

Similar institutional dynamics were present the last time the United States was coming to grips with a profound strategic paradigm shift: the emergence of the Cold War and the nuclear threat. President Eisenhower wisely tasked the bureaucracies to do what they often do best, compete with each

other. Strategic options were identified, studied and urged on the President. Conceived in the White House sunroom, the Solarium Exercise, as it came to be known, produced the long-range strategy that guided U.S. national security policy for the next 5 decades.

□ 1400

To meet the current threat, our strategy must be more dynamic and more open. Security is not a sedative, not a state of rest, but the level of vigilance required to protect, and advance, what we hold essential to life and liberty. Advocating for human rights and human freedoms is not cultural hegemony; it is our God-given right and duty.

Nor can we afford to be squeamish or patronizing in public discourse about the zealots who target us, or the weapons they wield. A naive or blurred perception of the threat fragments our defenses and leaves us avoidably vulnerable.

The inconveniences and sacrifices required to protect national security and maintain public safety will be more readily accepted if we are brutally honest about the true nature of our peril. The threat must be confronted with the same clear-eyed focus, steely intensity and unflagging vigilance with which the terrorists pursue their malignant cause.

Since September 11, we have shown we are up to the task.

In another age, another generation faced the prospect of another evil. Winston Churchill, addressing his besieged nation over the BBC in 1940, spoke to the timeless challenge of defending freedom. This is what Churchill said:

"And now it has come to us to stand alone in the breach, and face the worst that the tyrant's might and enmity can do. Bearing ourselves humbly before God, but conscious that we serve an unfolding purpose, we are ready to defend our native land against the invasion by which it is threatened.

"We are fighting by ourselves alone; but we are not fighting for ourselves alone. Here in this strong city of refuge which enshrines the title-deeds of human progress and is of deep consequence to Christian civilization; here, girt about by the seas and oceans where the Navy reigns; shielded from above by the prowess and devotion of our airmen, we await undismayed the impending assault.

"Perhaps it will come tonight. Perhaps it will come next week. Perhaps it will never come.

"We must show ourselves equally capable of meeting a sudden violent shock, or what is perhaps a harder test, a prolonged vigil. But be the ordeal sharp or long, or both, we shall seek no terms, we shall tolerate no parley; we may show mercy, we shall ask for none."

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your willingness to take the dais and give me this opportunity.

APPOINTMENT OF HONORABLE FRANK R. WOLF TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON) laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 25, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable FRANK R. WOLF to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through October 31, 2001.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointment is approved.

There was no objection.

CORRECTION TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2001, PAGE E1911

The following extension of remarks was inadvertently attributed to Mr. SCHIFF.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, October 16th, I was unavoidably detained from participating in floor proceedings. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following ways on the legislation the House considered:

H. Con. Res. 248, Expressing the sense of the Congress that public schools may display the words "God Bless America" as an expression of support for the Nation: "Yea."

H. Con. Res. 217, Recognizing the historic significance of the fiftieth anniversary of the alliance between Australia and the United States under the ANZUS Treaty, paying tribute to the United States-Australia relationship, reaffirming the importance of economic and security cooperation between the United States and Australia, and welcoming the state visit by Australian Prime Minister John Howard: "Yea."

H.R. 2272, The Coral Reef and Coastal Marine Conservation Act: "Yea."

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CROWLEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. INSLEE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STRICKLAND, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ROHRBACHER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. RAMSTAD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ROHRBACHER, for 5 minutes, today.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on October 17, 2001 he presented to the President of the United States for his approval, the following bill.

H.J. Res. 69. Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, October 29, 2001, at 2 p.m.

OATH OF OFFICE

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Members of the 107th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

Honorable STEPHEN F. LYNCH, 9th Massachusetts.

Honorable JEFF MILLER, 1st Florida.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information:

Neil Abercrombie, Anibal Acevedo-Vilá, Gary L. Ackerman, Robert B. Aderholt, W. Todd Akin, Thomas H. Allen, Robert E. Andrews, Richard K. Armey, Joe Baca, Spencer Bachus, Brian Baird, Richard H. Baker, John Elias E. Baldacci, Tammy Baldwin, Cass Ballenger, James A. Barcia, Bob Barr, Thomas M. Barrett, Roscoe G. Bartlett, Joe Barton, Charles F. Bass, Xavier Becerra, Ken Bentsen, Doug Bereuter, Shelley Berkley, Howard L. Berman, Marion Berry, Judy Biggert, Michael Bilirakis, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., Rod R. Blagojevich, Earl Blumenauer, Roy Blunt, Sherwood L. Boehlert, John A. Boehner, Henry Bonilla, David E. Bonior, Mary Bono, Robert A. Borski, Leonard L. Boswell, Rick Boucher, Allen Boyd, Kevin Brady, Robert A. Brady, Corrine Brown, Sherrod Brown, Henry E. Brown, Jr.,

Ed Bryant, Richard Burr, Dan Burton, Steve Buyer, Sonny Callahan, Ken Calvert, Dave Camp, Chris Cannon, Eric Cantor, Shelley Moore Capito, Lois Capps, Michael E. Capuano, Benjamin L. Cardin, Brad Carson, Julia Carson, Michael N. Castle, Steve Chabot, Saxby Chambliss, Donna M. Christensen, Wm. Lacy Clay, Eva M. Clayton, Bob Clement, James E. Clyburn, Howard Coble, Mac Collins, Larry Combest, Gary A. Condit, John Cooksey, Jerry F. Costello, Christopher Cox, William J. Coyne, Robert E. (Bud) Cramer, Jr., Philip P. Crane, Ander Crenshaw, Joseph Crowley, Barbara Cubin, John Abney Culberson, Elijah E. Cummings, Randy "Duke" Cunningham, Danny K. Davis, Jim Davis, Jo Ann Davis, Susan A. Davis, Thomas M. Davis, Nathan Deal, Peter A. DeFazio, Diana DeGette, William D. Delahunt, Rosa L. DeLauro, Tom DeLay, Jim DeMint, Peter Deutsch, Lincoln Diaz-Balart, Norman D. Dicks, John D. Dingell, Lloyd Doggett, Calvin M. Dooley, John T. Doolittle, Michael F. Doyle, David Dreier, John J. Duncan, Jr., Jennifer Dunn, Chet Edwards, Vernon J. Ehlers, Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr., Jo Ann Emerson, Eliot L. Engel, Phil English, Anna G. Eshoo, Bob Etheridge, Lane Evans, Terry Everett, Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, Sam Farr, Chaka Fattah, Mike Ferguson, Bob Filner, Jeff Flake, Ernie Fletcher, Mark Foley, J. Randy Forbes, Harold E. Ford, Jr., Vito Fossella, Barney Frank, Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Martin Frost, Elton Gallegly, Greg Ganske, George W. Gekas, Richard A. Gephardt, Jim Gibbons, Wayne T. Gilchrest, Paul E. Gillmor, Benjamin A. Gilman, Charles A. Gonzalez, Virgil H. Goode, Jr., Bob Goodlatte, Bart Gordon, Porter J. Goss, Lindsey O. Graham, Kay Granger, Sam Graves, Gene Green, Mark Green, James C. Greenwood, Felix J. Grucci, Jr., Luis Gutierrez, Gil Gutknecht, Ralph M. Hall, Tony P. Hall, James V. Hansen, Jane Harman, Melissa A. Hart, J. Dennis Hastert, Alcee L. Hastings, Doc Hastings, Robin Hayes, J.D. Hayworth, Joel Hefley, Wally Herger, Baron P. Hill, Van Hilleary, Earl F. Hilliard, Maurice D. Hinchey, Rubén Hinojosa, David L. Hobson, Joseph M. Hoeffel, Peter Hoekstra, Tim Holden, Rush D. Holt, Michael M. Honda, Darlene Hooley, Stephen Horn, John N. Hostettler, Amo Houghton, Steny H. Hoyer, Kenny C. Hulshof, Duncan Hunter, Asa Hutchinson, Henry J. Hyde, Jay Inslee, Johnny Isakson, Steve Israel, Darrell E. Issa, Ernest J. Istook, Jr., Jesse L. Jackson, Jr., Sheila Jackson-Lee, William J. Jefferson, William L. Jenkins, Christopher John, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Nancy L. Johnson, Sam Johnson, Timothy V. Johnson, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, Walter B. Jones, Paul E. Kanjorski, Marcy Kaptur, Ric Keller, Sue W. Kelly, Mark R. Kennedy, Patrick J. Kennedy, Brian D. Kerns, Dale E. Kildee, Carolyn C. Kilpatrick, Ron Kind, Peter T. King, Jack Kingston, Mark Steven Kirk, Gerald D. Kleczka, Joe Knollenberg, Jim Kolbe, Dennis J. Kucinich, John J. LaFalce, Ray LaHood, Nick Lampson, James R. Langevin, Tom Lantos, Steve Largent, Rick Larsen, John B. Larson, Tom Latham, Steven C. LaTourette, James A. Leach, Barbara Lee, Sander M. Levin, Jerry Lewis, John Lewis, Ron Lewis, John Linder, William O. Lipinski, Frank A. LoBiondo, Zoe Lofgren, Nita M. Lowey, Frank D. Lucas, Ken Lucas, Bill Luther, Stephen F. Lynch, Carolyn B. Maloney, James H. Maloney, Donald A. Manzullo, Edward J. Markey, Frank Mascara, Jim Matheson, Robert T. Matsui, Carolyn McCarthy, Karen McCarthy, Betty McCollum, Jim McCrery, James P. McGovern, John McHugh, Scott McInnis, Mike McIntyre, Howard P. McKeon, Cynthia A. McKinney, Michael R. McNulty, Martin T. Meehan, Carrie P. Meek, Gregory W. Meeks, Robert Menendez, John L. Mica,

Juanita Millender-McDonald, Dan Miller, Gary G. Miller, George Miller, Jeff Miller, Patsy T. Mink, John Joseph Moakley, Alan B. Mollohan, Dennis Moore, James P. Moran, Jerry Moran, Constance A. Morella, John P. Murtha, Sue Wilkins Myrick, Jerrold Nadler, Grace F. Napolitano, Richard E. Neal, George R. Nethercutt, Jr., Robert W. Ney, Anne M. Northup, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Charlie Norwood, Jim Nussle, James L. Oberstar, David R. Obey, John W. Olver, Solomon P. Ortiz, Tom Osborne, Doug Ose, C. L. Otter, Major R. Owens, Michael G. Oxley, Frank Pallone, Jr., Bill Pascrell, Jr., Ed Pastor, Ron Paul, Donald M. Payne, Nancy Pelosi, Mike Pence, Collin C. Peterson, John E. Peterson, Thomas E. Petri, David D. Phelps, Charles W. Pickering, Joseph R. Pitts, Todd Russell Platts, Richard W. Pombo, Earl Pomeroy, Rob Portman, David E. Price, Deborah Pryce, Adam H. Putnam, Jack Quinn, George Radanovich, Nick J. Rahall, II, Jim Ramstad, Charles B. Rangel, Ralph Regula, Dennis R. Rehberg, Silvestre Reyes, Thomas M. Reynolds, Bob Riley, Lynn N. Rivers, Ciro D. Rodriguez, Tim Roemer, Harold Rogers, Mike Rogers, Dana Rohrabacher, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Mike Ross, Steven R. Rothman, Marge Roukema, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Edward R. Royce, Bobby L. Rush, Paul Ryan, Jim Ryun, Martin Olav Sabo, Loreta Sanchez, Bernard Sanders, Max Sandlin, Tom Sawyer, Jim Saxton, Joe Scarborough, Bob Schaffer, Janice D. Schakowsky, Adam B. Schiff, Edward L. Schrock, Robert C. Scott, F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., José E. Serrano, Pete Sessions, John B. Shadegg, E. Clay Shaw, Jr., Christopher Shays, Brad Sherman, Don Sherwood, John Shimkus, Ronnie Shows, Bill Shuster, Rob Simmons, Michael K. Simpson, Norman Sisisky, Joe Skeen, Ike Skelton, Louis McIntosh Slaughter, Adam Smith, Christopher H. Smith, Lamar S. Smith, Nick Smith, Vic Snyder, Hilda L. Solis, Mark E. Souder, Floyd Spence, John N. Spratt, Jr., Fortney Pete Stark, Cliff Stearns, Charles W. Stenholm, Ted Strickland, Bob Stump, Bart Stupak, John E. Sununu, John E. Sweeney, Thomas G. Tancredo, John S. Tanner, Ellen O. Tauscher, W.J. (Billy) Tauzin, Charles H. Taylor, Gene Taylor, Lee Terry, William M. Thomas, Bennie G. Thompson, Mike Thompson, Mac Thornberry, John R. Thune, Karen L. Thurman, Todd Tiahrt, Patrick J. Tiberi, John F. Tierney, Patrick J. Toomey, Edolphus Towns, James A. Traficant, Jr., Jim Turner, Mark Udall, Tom Udall, Robert A. Underwood, Fred Upton, Nydia M. Velázquez, Peter J. Visclosky, David Vitter, Greg Walden, James T. Walsh, Zach Wamp, Maxine Waters, Wes Watkins, Diane E. Watson, Melvin L. Watt, J.C. Watts, Jr., Henry A. Waxman, Anthony D. Weiner, Curt Weldon, Dave Weldon, Jerry Weller, Robert Wexler, Ed Whitfield, Roger F. Wicker, Heather Wilson, Frank R. Wolf, Lynn C. Woolsey, David Wu, Albert Russell Wynn, C.W. Bill Young, Don Young.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4385. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fenthion, Methidathion, Naled, Phorate, and Profenofos; Tolerance Revocations [OPP-300985A; FRL-6795-8] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received October 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4386. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revocation of Unlimited Tolerance Exemptions; Correction and Reopening of Comment Period [OPP-301152A; FRL-6803-8] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received October 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4387. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Idaho: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-7074-2] received October 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4388. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Approval of Operating Permit Program Revisions; West Virginia [WV-T5-2001-02a; FRL-7073-9] received October 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4389. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Full Approval of Operating Permit Program; Virginia [VA-T5-2001-01a; FRL-7073-6] received October 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4390. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Full Approval of Operating Permit Program; West Virginia [WV-T5-2001-01a; FRL-7073-7] received October 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4391. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Full Approval of Operating Permit Program; Delaware [DE-T5-2001-01a; FRL-7072-7] received October 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4392. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) Kosovo Sanctions Regulations; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) Milosevic Regulations—received October 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

4393. A letter from the Chief, Division of Management Authority, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Import of Polar Bear Trophies from Canada: Change in the Finding for the M'Clintock Channel Population (RIN: 1018-AH72) received October 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

4394. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Guidelines for Implementing the Three Percent Set-Aside Provision Contained in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants Account Section of the Agency's FY 2001 Appropriations Act—received October 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4395. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pretreatment Program Re-invention Pilot Projects Under Project XL [FRL-7073-3] (RIN: 2090-AA16) received October 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4396. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human

Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Medicare Program; Replacement of Reasonable Charge Methodology by Fee Schedules for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrients, Equipment, and Supplies [CMS-1010-F] (RIN: 0938-AK66) received October 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and the Workforce.

4397. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Medicare Program; Civil Money Penalties, Assessments, and Revised Sanction Authorities [CMS-6145-FC] (RIN: 0938-AK49) received October 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. GILMAN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FORD, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. ISSA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LEE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. QUINN, Ms. SOLIS, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. PITTS):

H.R. 3169. A bill to authorize assistance for individuals with disabilities in foreign countries, including victims of landmines and other victims of civil strife and warfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3170. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the incentives for the environmental cleanup of certain contaminated industrial sites designated as brownfields; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas:

H.R. 3171. A bill to direct the Attorney General to establish a program for the certification of Federal pilot officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. GUTKNECHT, and Mr. RILEY):

H.R. 3172. A bill to provide Federal reimbursement to the States for a limited tax holiday during the period beginning November 23, 2001, and ending December 2, 2001; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ (for himself and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 3173. A bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 and title 38, United States Code, to improve benefits for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. POMEROY:

H.R. 3174. A bill to authorize additional appropriations to combat bioterrorism; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FOSSELLA (for himself, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. GRUCCI, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KING, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FORBES, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia):

H.J. Res. 71. A joint resolution amending title 36, United States Code, to designate September 11 as Patriot Day; to the Committee on Government Reform. considered and passed.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KIND, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. HORN, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ISSA, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. OBEY, Mr. LEACH, Mr. SAWYER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mrs. TAUSCHER):

H. Con. Res. 253. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to ending the violence in Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza, and endorsing the recommendations of the Mitchell Committee Report; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. PITTS:

H. Con. Res. 254. Concurrent resolution encouraging the people of the United States to celebrate the 300th anniversary of William Penn's Charter of Privileges, the 250th anniversary of the Liberty Bell, and the 225th anniversary of the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence; to the Committee on Government Reform.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 68: Mr. HORN and Mr. COMBEST.
H.R. 730: Mr. McNULTY.
H.R. 1296: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 1360: Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 1374: Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 1733: Ms. DELAULO.
H.R. 1780: Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 2098: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 2117: Mrs. CLAYTON.

H.R. 2577: Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 2918: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 2919: Mr. SHOWS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. HART, Mr. GOODE, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BACA, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 2998: Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 3017: Mr. GRUCCI, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. COMBEST, and Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 3029: Mr. SANDLIN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, and Mr. HALL of Ohio.

H.R. 3046: Mr. FORBES, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. FERGUSON.

H.R. 3067: Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. BERRY, and Mr. MOORE.

H.R. 3103: Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. LEE, Ms. SOLIS, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.

H.R. 3110: Mr. HOYER, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. FRANK, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Mr. DELAHUNT.

H.R. 3113: Ms. DELAULO.

H.R. 3161: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 3166: Mrs. TAUSCHER.

H.J. Res. 67: Mr. GOODE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. COX, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. FORD, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MOORE, Mr. HILL, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BARRETT, and Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H. Res. 98: Mr. BAIRD.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

DOD APPROPRIATIONS BILL

OFFERED BY: Mr. TRAFICANT

AMENDMENT No. 1: Page ____, after line ____, insert the following new section:

SEC. ____ No funds appropriated in this Act may be made available to any person or entity that violates the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c).

DOD APPROPRIATIONS BILL

OFFERED BY: Mr. TRAFICANT

AMENDMENT No. 2: SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to award a contract to a person or entity whose bid or proposal reflects that the person or entity has violated the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c, popularly known as the "Buy American Act").